

The Outlook

MARCH 21, 1923

THE EFFECT OF THE RUHR OCCUPATION

IN spite of headlines that magnify every casualty and in spite of prophecies of evil that have not yet been fulfilled, the French occupation of the Ruhr has proceeded with little disturbance. Nothing could well be more preposterous than to compare, as some have done, the course of the French in the Ruhr to the course of the German invasion of Belgium and France in 1914. It is difficult to believe in the honesty of those who can liken the procedure of the French in taking possession of property on which they have a legal lien, and doing it by means of a posse, involving only occasional casualties that are reckoned by units in a population of hundreds of thousands, to the pouring in of mass troops who, without justification of law or right, not only shot down those in uniform that resisted them, but burned villages, massacred fugitives, and bayoneted the helpless.

The expectation that the people of the Ruhr would be troublesome has not proved quite sound. The most serious disturbance was occasioned by the murder of a French officer and a French station-master. After the murder French police sought a German who had threatened to commit murder, and as soldiers took him to prison a mob formed. And it is reported that several of the mob were shot.

Since the beginning of March the French have taken possession of the roundhouses at Darmstadt and the ports of Mannheim and Karlsruhe, and have virtually completed the encirclement through customs offices, so that a toll can be taken of the commerce in and out of the Ruhr.

The occupation of the Ruhr has naturally caused inconvenience to Germany's neighbors who have been trading with her, and incidentally to some American interests—at least so it is reported; but, since these neighbors and the United States left France to do her own collecting in her own way without help, there seems little just cause for complaint.

The most obvious effect of the occupation of the Ruhr has been the awakening, not only of Germany, but also of some nations who ought to be still counted France's allies, to a sense of reality. Even some of the severest critics of France are beginning to

hedge. Without lessening their remonstrance at what they call the French imperialism, they are beginning to think that perhaps it may succeed in getting for France something, after all, of what France has been seeking. Those who have been hoping for British or American intervention are beginning to abandon that hope, except on conditions that they would have flouted a few weeks ago. There is evidence that the German Government is feeling the pressure from the German industrial magnates, who do not like their trusts interfered with in this most un-German manner. It is becoming somewhat clearer than ever that the contest is between French and German endurance; and it is not generally believed that the Germans will stand the pressure as long as the French can stand exerting it.

France and Belgium have come to an understanding about their mutual attitude concerning the occupation. The two Governments have formally announced that they will accept, not promises, but only deeds from Germany. Belgium it is understood will withdraw when she gets her share of the reparations, on which she has a prior claim. France announces that the evacuation of the Ruhr "will be carried out gradually following the execution by Germany of her reparations obligations." As precedent for the procedure which France says she will follow, she points to the German mode of evacuating French territory upon payment of the French indemnity after the War of 1870.

THE LESS TRUCULENT TURK

THERE has been a great change in the attitude of the leaders of the Nationalist Government in Turkey. A few weeks ago the Angora Assembly was ordering British and French warships out of the harbor at Smyrna and otherwise riding the high international horse. Now, after long consideration of the agreement offered to them at Lausanne, the Assembly has sent forth a statement of its position which is quite mild and even placatory. It is true that the Turks declare their unwillingness to sign the Lausanne Treaty as it stood, but they clearly indicate that they are ready to resume negotiations. The present position appears to be one of a desire on both sides to reach a conclusion, coupled with a fear on each side that it might seem to be willing to yield too much.

The points at issue are just what they were when the Angora Conference broke up. The sticking-point seems to be the matter of Capitulations; yet even here there are signs that some sort of working agreement may be found which will not offend the Turkish sensitiveness and new-found dignity as an independent nation. As to the other points in which agreement could not be reached at Angora, namely, economic concessions and financial arrangements, the Turks seem willing to make some kind of compromise. Here, too, the note is stressed as to the independence of Turkey nationally. But Angora proposes that at least some of these questions should be taken up for final decision within a fixed and definite time. One of these questions is that of the delimitation of Turkish territory, and this means a decision as to whether the Mosul district is to be Turkish or to be recognized as part of Irak (Mesopotamia), and therefore under the British mandate.

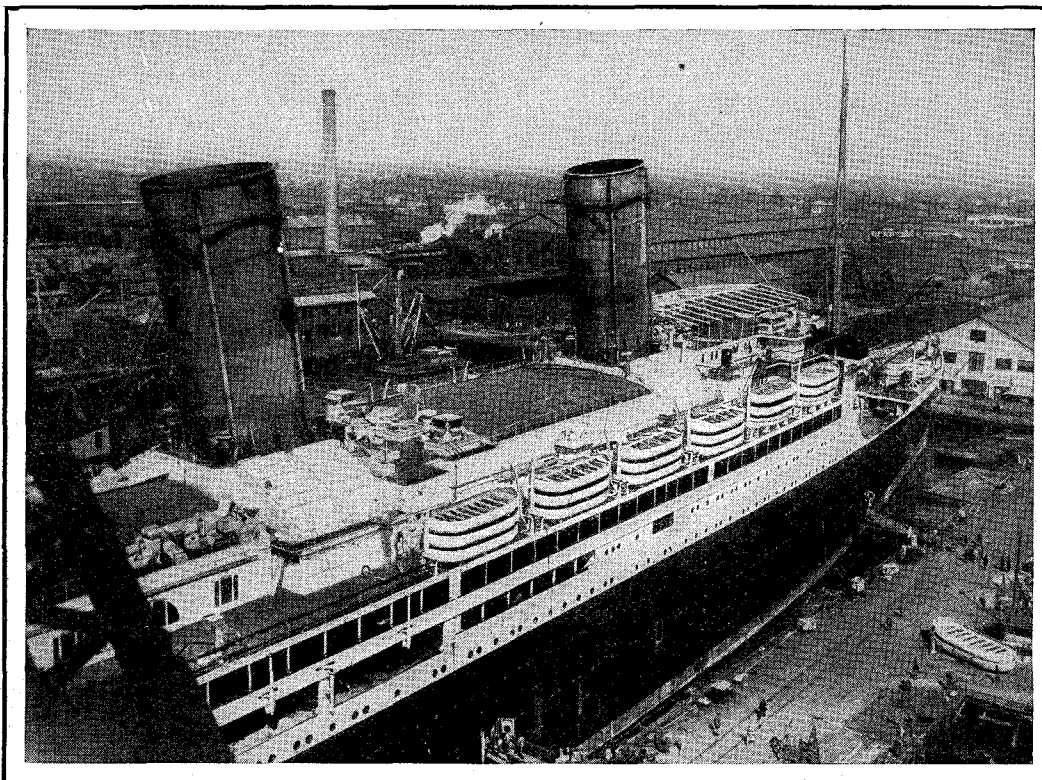
No one can tell how future negotiations may result. The protection of minorities has been abandoned by the Allies altogether beyond what is right, but something in this direction may be saved if the Turks will indorse a reasonable system of Capitulations. At all events, the war talk has noticeably subsided. Turkey probably sees her folly in strengthening the harmony between Great Britain and France which has been brought about by Turkey's own excessive demands and threatening attitude.

In this issue will be found an illuminating review of the Lausanne Conference by our editorial correspondent, Mr. E. F. Baldwin.

THE ENGLISH BY-ELECTIONS

PUNCH has a clever little picture of two birds with the faces of Asquith and Lloyd George smiling shyly at each other from the two ends of the same perch; the title is "Mating Time." A reunion of Georgian and Asquithian Liberals is not improbable. Perhaps the recent invitation to Labor Party leaders and their wives to dine with the King is another indication of party approachment in England.

That agitation is going on within English party lines is a natural sequence of the defeat at by-elections of three of Mr. Bonar Law's Cabinet Min-



Wide World Photos

THE GREAT
STEAMSHIP
LEVIATHAN

A view taken from a gigantic crane looking forward and showing the vessel from about amidships, while undergoing reconstruction at Newport News

isters. A London despatch says: "The successive defeat of three Cabinet members in by-elections is unprecedented in Parliamentary history." In two of these three cases the victor was a Labor candidate, and "his Majesty's Minority Party" now numbers 123. The third victor was a Liberal. In all, the Government has lost six seats since the general election.

The cause of this mild movement against the Bonar Law régime seems to be chiefly economic, although the Government's foreign policy has been attacked to gain votes both from those who think it too anti-French and those who think it not enough so. The strongest feeling expressed has been about the housing problem. During and since the war the Government has exercised a control over rents because of the terrible shortage of houses. The new Ministry at its outset announced its intent to "decontrol;" the workers and Labor Party objected; then the Government proposed to continue control as to workers' houses and to drop it as to others; then the middle-class people objected loudly and indignantly; now the Conservative vote in the last three constituencies has fallen off from about 37,500 in November to about 26,000 in March—cause and effect, it is asserted.

The excessive elation of the Laborites, who now talk boldly about the probabilities of a Labor Cabinet, seems premature. British political parties move in surprising ways sometimes. Grumbling is the hereditary right of the

people, and those who predict the future course of British politics are often hard put to it later to explain the failure of their theories.

MISUNDERSTANDINGS WITH GREAT BRITAIN

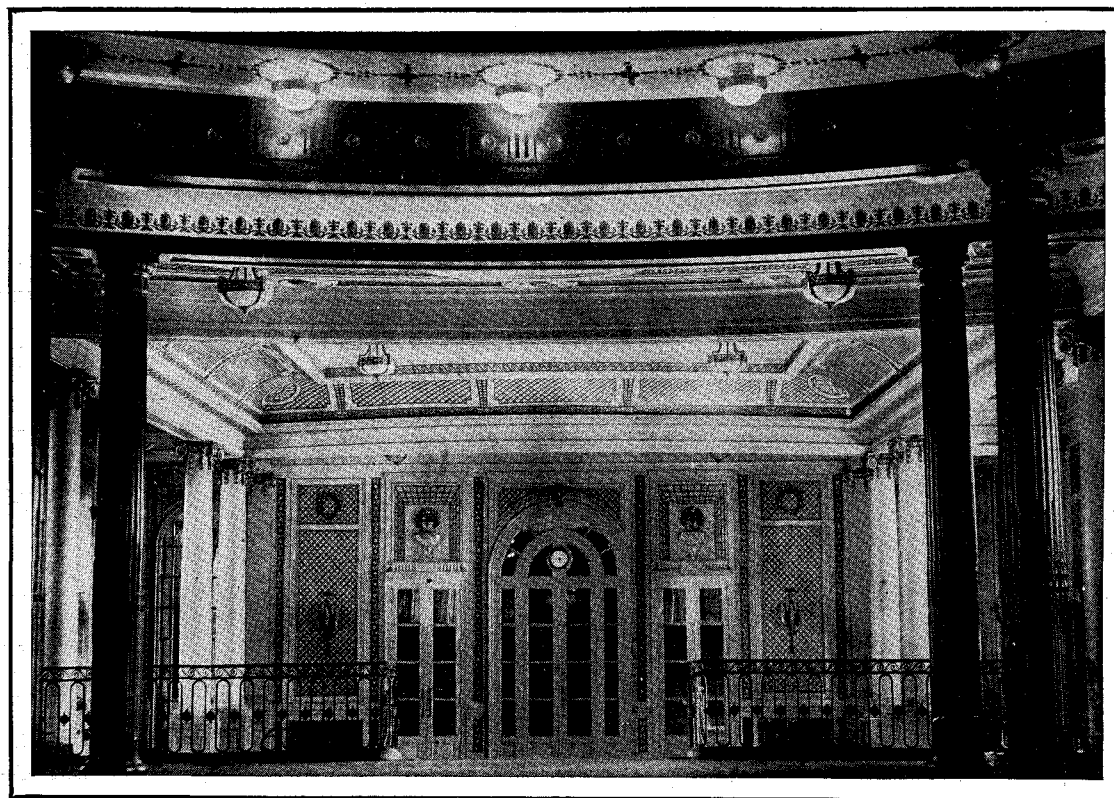
FRIENDLY relations with Great Britain have not in the least been disturbed, but some misunderstanding if not actual friction has been occasioned by two recent incidents.

In each case it is possible to understand the British point of view while recognizing that the right is with the United States.

One of these occasions for friction or misunderstanding was furnished by comment in a speech of Mr. Harvey, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's, upon a statement in Lord Balfour's note of August 1 last year, and Lord Balfour's reply to the Ambassador. The speech was made at a dinner of the Anglo-American society known as the Pilgrims given to the British Chancellor of the Exchequer on his return from the debt conference at Washington. There is a feeling in Britain that the United States has been rather strict in exacting full payment of that debt, and that feeling is due to the impression that a good part of Great Britain's debt was not really a debt of Britain's at all, but a debt incurred by other Powers, and that Britain's only responsibility was as indorser of the loan. Lord Balfour had said that the United States had insisted in substance, if not in form, that, though Britain's

allies were to spend the money, it was only on Britain's security that the Americans were prepared to lend it. The Balfour note made an unpleasant impression at the time. Now that the arrangement for the payment of the debt has been made, Ambassador Harvey has said very specifically that the asking of the payment was "not an act of a Shylock demanding his pound of flesh," for, in fact, the United States has never asked Great Britain to guarantee the loans that the United States has made to other Powers. Lord Balfour within a few days issued a statement explaining that he was not referring to the loans which were direct transactions between the United States and France or Italy, but to loans made to Great Britain in order to enable her to continue to finance her friends as she had been doing. Lord Balfour called such loans substantially loans made to other Powers on Britain's credit. He said the American Ambassador regarded loans among allies in a war as isolated undertakings, but that he himself was "inclined to a somewhat less commercial view." This explanation of Lord Balfour's does not help matters very much. Ambassador Harvey's statement is perhaps rather blunt, but Lord Balfour's characterization of the American attitude in the war as commercial is on its side certainly not lacking in candor. It may be that Great Britain will consider Lord Balfour's statement sufficient, but it hardly fulfills the hope expressed by Ambassador Harvey that the British Government would "remove the misap-

AN INTERIOR
VIEW OF THE
LEVIATHAN—
THE RITZ-
CARLTON
RESTAURANT,
AN EXACT
REPRODUCTION
OF THE
FAMOUS
RESTAURANT
IN LONDON



(C) Harris & Ewing

prehension created by this unfortunate allusion."

The other occasion for friction or misunderstanding has been the closing of the American Consulate at Newcastle-on-Tyne, one of England's important ports. The Consul and Vice-Consul at Newcastle had been charged with misconduct in diverting traffic from British to American vessels and had been declared by the British Government to be unacceptable. An investigation by the American Department of State satisfied the American Government that the charges could not be substantiated. In the meantime the British Government had canceled the exequatur and recognition of both the Consul and Vice-Consul. British steamship interests had brought pressure upon the Government to get rid of these American officials. The only evidence consisted of three unsigned statements. A Labor member of Parliament has declared the evidence to have been trumped up. The British Government holds, however, that it is not under any obligation to discuss the reason for finding these men unacceptable. On the other hand, the American Government holds that the publicity which the Government of Great Britain has given to the matter, with the consequent reflection upon the American officials, calls for proof of the charges or withdrawal of them. Since the two Governments could not come to an agreement about the matter, the United States has closed the Consulate at Newcastle for the time, as it has a right to do. The Consulate, it is said, will not be opened

again, and no negotiations will be resumed, except on British initiative. Inasmuch as the closing of the Consulate, which is made more emphatic by an order to cancel the lease, is bound to result in injury to the shipping interests of Newcastle-on-Tyne, the persistence of the British Government in standing by these unsubstantiated charges may not be quite as satisfactory to the interests which the British Government undertook to serve as it was intended to be. There are many Americans that can testify to the fact that Great Britain's power in the commercial ports she controls all over the world are not exercised with any lack of consideration for British interests. We are glad to see that the Administration is not letting this matter go by without due regard toward American rights.

A TRANSFORMED LEVIATHAN

FOR two or three years after the war, passengers on the New York ferries crossing the Hudson became familiar with a huge hulk, rusty and apparently abandoned, that lay at a pier at Hoboken, thrusting its bulky stern into the river. This was once the pride of the Hamburg-American Line, built at a cost of many millions of marks when the mark counted for something, and christened the Vaterland. Taken over by the United States Government during the war, she was refitted as a transport ship, renamed the Leviathan, and as such she carried many thousands of American soldiers to France to help save civilization from the men who had

built her. After a period of inactivity it was resolved by the United States Government to transform this great ship into a passenger vessel even more luxurious than when she sailed under her original flag. The Leviathan has now been entirely overhauled and re-decorated, and, most important of all, changed from a coal-burner into an oil-burner. She is to be ready for service, it is announced, on May 1, and will be the largest ship to fly the Stars and Stripes. In size she is exceeded among the world's great ships only by the Majestic. The Leviathan will carry nearly 4,000 passengers and be manned by a crew numbering 1,100. The accompanying pictures give an idea of the vast size and palatial interior fittings of Uncle Sam's new liner.

Maritime wonders like the Leviathan are legitimate subjects for American pride, but such luxuries are expensive. It is stated that the vessel has cost the Shipping Board \$10,000,000 since her seizure in 1917. It is to be hoped that she may prove to be so popular with transatlantic passengers that even this great sum will be found to have been a good investment.

THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE VETERANS' BUREAU

THE Citizens' Committee of America, an organization devoted to furthering the rightful interests of the veteran, has addressed a memorial to the President which contains many statements of general interest.

This memorial is a careful study and

criticism of the operation of the Veterans' Bureau in the Second District, which includes the States of Connecticut, New Jersey, and New York. We hope that the new head of the Veterans' Bureau, General Hines, will give the fullest consideration to such disinterested criticism as this—the indications are that he is going to be an open-minded administrator.

At the time of the passage of the Sweet Bill, which united the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, the United States Public Health Service, and the Federal Board for Vocational Education, the country was divided into fourteen administrative districts. The purpose of the Sweet Bill was not only to centralize control of the three separate veteran agencies, but to decentralize the local administration of relief.

According to the report of the Citizens' Committee, this latter end has not yet been attained.

It is true that emergency cases may be hospitalized by the District or Sub-District authority—but in cases not classed as "emergency" and in nearly all administrative matters decentralization has not been effected.

Contracts must still be made either at the Central Office in Washington or must carry the approval of that office.

The appointment of the personnel of the District and Sub-District offices is completely governed by the Bureau in Washington—to such an extent that on occasions the District Manager has been directed by Central Office to appoint certain persons as his assistants who were actively unfriendly toward him. This control by Washington is true not only in the case of heads of departments in the District Office, but includes the minor personnel. That such a condition works for the demoralization of the office of the District Manager goes without saying.

The influence of politics has also worked to destroy whatever advance in decentralization has already been made. The memorial continues:

Furthermore, the habit, both of veterans whose claims for relief have been rejected for cause by the Board of Appeals of the Second District and of employees who have been eliminated in the cause of efficiency or for other reason, of applying to Washington direct through the medium of a Representative in Congress or a Senator, asking for a consideration of their particular case—and the frequent resultant reversals by Central Office of the decisions of the District Manager or his Board of Appeals, has even more seriously injured the morale in the administration of the affairs of the local District office.

As a result of the retention of authority in Washington as thus characterized the important Second District has become over-manned so far as quantity is concerned and under-manned so far as quality is concerned. The memorial

calls this condition wasteful and describes the result of centralization as follows:

A wasteful condition arising from this centralization is the number of subordinates in the pay of the Government employed in offices in the District. As an example, there are 1,790 employees in the Second District of the United States Veterans' Bureau, exclusive of doctors, nurses, and medical attendants in Government hospitals. This, figured on the basis of the veterans being served, is a proportion of one Federal employee to every twelve veterans receiving Federal attention.

When one takes into consideration the doctors, nurses, and hospital attendants assigned to the care of the veterans in the Second District—and adds to that the proportionate number of employees attached to the U. S. Veterans' Bureau in Washington—the proportion would be more nearly five veterans to one Federal employee."

WHAT THE TAXPAYER PAYS AND WHAT THE VETERAN GETS

THE cost of this system to the taxpayer may be judged when it is said that the administrative expenses of the Second District are \$30,000,000 a year. If this expense resulted in a due benefit to the veteran, no one would complain, but it is obvious from the figures presented by the Citizens' Committee that the cost has been out of all proportion to the benefits given. An instance is cited of the purchase of a Roman Catholic orphan asylum for a hospital for neuro-psychiatric patients. Two million and three-quarters dollars was spent on this, and an additional \$750,000 was spent to repair and modernize the building, now capable of caring for but 441 men. At this rate, the Citizens' Committee points out, at least \$1,000,000 more will have to be appropriated to bring the hospital up to the 1,000-bed capacity which was originally hoped for. In the end the United States will own an old hospital at a total cost of \$4,500,000, whereas a new modern, fireproof hospital could have been erected within a shorter period of time for the sum of \$4,000,000.

It is a difficult task, indeed, which General Hines faces. No one will be happier than those who have fought to remedy the evils in past administrations if he succeeds in his work. His new task is a more difficult one than his job of getting the Expeditionary Forces to France and back again, for in his present office he must handle both men who are sick and politicians who are only too well.

A LIVING ROOSEVELT MEMORIAL

GOVERNOR GIFFORD PINCHOT, of Pennsylvania, has officially announced the progress and achievements of the

Roosevelt National Memorial Association in its work of creating a "living memorial to Theodore Roosevelt." One of the important Committees of the National Association is that on the perpetuation of Roosevelt's ideals. Of this Committee Governor Pinchot is Chairman. A meeting of the Committee convened on March 10 at the State Capitol in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, and on the evening of that day the Committee dined with Governor and Mrs. Pinchot at the Executive Mansion. This special Committee is devoting itself to:

Assembling a great memorial library of manuscripts, books, pamphlets, magazine articles, newspaper clippings, photographs and cartoons relating to Roosevelt.

Establishing a Roosevelt museum at his birthplace for the exhibition of memorabilia.

Gathering biographical data on Roosevelt's life.

Arranging and calendaring Roosevelt's correspondence in the Library of Congress.

Issuing publications about Roosevelt.

Compiling selections from his writings for use in schools.

Compiling a cyclopædia of Roosevelt's quotations, similar to the "Jeffersonian Cyclopædia."

Compiling a Roosevelt Day-Book, similar to the Washington Day-Book, showing, as far as possible, where Roosevelt was each day of his life.

Preparing an exhaustive Roosevelt bibliography.

Editing Roosevelt's complete works for the standard collected edition.

Preparing text and slides for lectures on Roosevelt's life.

Collecting moving-picture films of Roosevelt.

Conducting an information bureau on Roosevelt for historians, lecturers, students, and the general public.

In issuing his announcement of the work of this Committee of the National Memorial Association, Governor Pinchot said:

When Roosevelt died, the American people showed in a manner not to be misunderstood that they wanted some form of living memorial in addition to a monument. I am proud and happy to announce that this living memorial has been created. The Roosevelt Memorial Association has developed a special organization whose object will be to bring to the generations to come the message of Roosevelt's life. This organization is already issuing publications of various sorts, from biographical sketches of Roosevelt for school-children to historical works intended mainly for scholars.

But it will do more than this. Through State and local committees, it will endeavor to impress the importance of the personal and civic ideals of Roosevelt upon the educational system of the country. Through prize competitions, it will stimulate children to study his life. Through special awards, it will honor those who have done conspicuous service to the Nation in carrying on

the ideals for which Roosevelt contended.

I believe that this living memorial to Roosevelt has in it the potentialities of a moral leadership which the Nation has not known since the death of Roosevelt.

In addition to Governor Pinchot, the members of the Ideals Committee who attended the Conference at Harrisburg were: Oscar S. Straus, Secretary of Commerce and Labor in President Roosevelt's Cabinet; E. A. Van Valkenburg, editor and publisher of the Philadelphia "North American;" Dr. Alexander Lambert, Roosevelt's personal physician for twenty-five years; Albert Bushnell Hart, Professor of Government at Harvard; Hermann Hagedorn, Director of the Roosevelt National Memorial Association; William M. Chadbourne, of the New York Bar; Carl E. Akeley, of the American Museum of Natural History, sculptor and big-game hunter; and Lawrence F. Abbott, President of The Outlook Company.

HOW JUDGES SHOULD BEHAVE

A CODE of conduct for judges, on and off the bench, may seem to be a superfluous thing, since a judge's conduct is supposed to be above reproach, yet a special committee of the American Bar Association headed by Chief Justice Taft recently submitted to that body for approval and suggestions thirty-four such canons. Many of these principles appear obvious even to the layman, yet it is not to be supposed that the Bar Association would ask the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court to help formulate a code of ethics merely for the purpose of framing them or filing them away. The only remaining inference, therefore, is that some such ethical reminders were needed. For judges are as human as the rest of us.

Some of the principles which the Bar Association's special committee feels should govern judges, not only in the formal work of their office, but also in their private life, as summarized from the committee's draft, are: A judge should not fall into the attitude of mind that litigants are made for the courts instead of the courts for the litigants; his official conduct should be free from the appearance of impropriety, and his personal behavior, even in his every-day life, beyond reproach; he should be prompt in disposing of all matters submitted to him, remembering that justice delayed is often justice denied; he should not permit his appointments to be controlled by others; he should discourage *ex parte* hearings of applicants for injunctions and receiverships, and remember that an injunction is not to be granted lightly or inadvisedly; he should be mindful that his duty is the

application of general law to particular instances, and that ours is a government of law and not of men; he should endeavor to conform to a reasonable standard of punishment in imposing sentences; he should not incur obligations of any kind that will in any way interfere with his official functions; he should neither enter into private business nor promote the business interests of others; he should not utilize information coming to him in a judicial capacity for purposes of speculation; above all, he should not buy stocks on margin; he should not make political speeches or contributions to party funds; he should refrain from the practice of the law; and, finally, he should not accept presents or favors from either lawyers or litigants.

These principles complement the canons for the professional conduct of lawyers which the Bar Association adopted in 1908; and, as one great authority once pointed out, lawyers who have learned and practiced the profession while at the bar are not likely to break them when they take their place on the bench.

THE AUTHOR OF "AN ACRE OF DIAMONDS"

TWO years ago we recorded the generous act of Mr. Edward W. Bok in establishing a fund the income of which (ten thousand dollars) should be given as a stimulus to unselfish civic service to the person who should do some thing "best calculated to advance the largest interest of Philadelphia." A year ago we commented on the award of this prize to Leopold Stokowski, son of a Polish refugee, whose great public service was in advancing the cause of music in Philadelphia.

The second award of the Bok Prize, which has just been made, is to Dr. Russell H. Conwell, preacher, author, lecturer, and educator. Dr. Conwell is known not only to Philadelphia but to the whole country as the author of a lecture called "An Acre of Diamonds" which has been delivered in thousands of places, has been listened to by millions of people, and has brought in receipts of very large sums of money. These receipts Dr. Conwell has devoted to establishing and maintaining Temple University. A Philadelphia correspondent writes us that "the recipient of the award was selected because at the age of eighty, and with limited funds, he had had courage and confidence enough in the future to begin the erection of a million-dollar group of college buildings for Temple University, which he founded in 1888." Dr. Conwell has been a citizen of Philadelphia for over forty years. Our correspondent says: "Achievement is not confined to any single year of a

useful citizen's career. Although Dr. Conwell has set an example of courage and optimism by starting out on a building programme at the age of eighty, yet his entire life has been one of usefulness. He stands to-day as a link between the past and the present. He is the mouthpiece of the past when he was on intimate terms with the New England group of poets and philosophers, when he was a daily commuter with Smith, the composer of 'America,' when he had personal interviews with Lincoln and other celebrities. To the present he has brought a vision and strength sadly lacking in the apathetic youth of the day."

Apart from Temple University, Dr. Conwell has a varied and useful record in founding hospitals and other agencies for good and has been helping poor young men through college for half a century of his life. His "slogan" all this time has been, "Supply Need." In his career as a lecturer he has entertained and stimulated a vast number of hearers, and he has turned popularity into a channel of concrete usefulness.

ALTERNATIVE VOTING IN CANADA

THE Dominion Parliament recently took action which seems certain to lead to a new and scientific method of voting for members of Parliament. It has by a unanimous vote directed the committee in charge of a bill for the distribution of voting districts to incorporate in that bill the principle of alternative voting.

The system proposed is not what is usually called proportionate representation, but is simpler of operation. Under it voters mark their ballots so as to show the order of their preferences as between all candidates. If one candidate has a clear majority of votes, he is declared elected; if not, the other candidates than those who stood first and second in the ballot are eliminated, but the second preferences marked on those eliminated ballots, indicating either the first or second candidate as second choice, are added to the previous totals of the first and second candidates, and the one who then has a plurality of votes is declared elected. It is quite possible under this system that the candidate standing second in the first ballot should stand first after the allotment of votes.

The reason generally ascribed for the need of such a system in Canada is the advent in national politics of a third party, the Progressives, and the additional fact that in some parts of Canada there are many scattered election districts with few voters in which three-cornered contests are undesirable and unsatisfactory.

LOOK HERE, UPON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS

SIDE by side in Europe there are two great nations, one the victor, the other the vanquished. In one factories, farms, railways, forests, cities, and villages remain intact. In the other factories have been demolished, farms destroyed, forests mowed down by shell fire, orchards deliberately felled, railways torn up, cities and villages ruined. It is, however, the country that fought victoriously in defense of its own independence and the independence of other countries which suffered this unimaginable injury; while it is the country whose designs we here in America helped to defeat which to-day stands unscathed.

In all the discussion and controversy concerning the relative position of France and Germany in Europe to-day that fact stands out undeniable.

As contrasting pictures of these two contiguous countries we know of nothing that will serve better than William MacDonald's "Reconstruction in France" (published by the Macmillan Company) and Hermann Brinckmeyer's "Hugo Stinnes" (translated from the German by Alfred B. Kuttner, and published by B. W. Huebsch, Inc.).

FRANCE

At the close of the war the area in France which required restoration somewhat exceeded that of the whole of Holland. In our immense country that region would not seem large, yet it exceeds in area the combined areas of Massachusetts and Connecticut. What that means to a compact country like France it is probably impossible for most Americans to imagine. Fully half of this required extensive work for restoration. This means more than clearing away of military equipment, acres of barbed wire, and debris. It means, for example, the rebuilding of good-sized cities. One of these, Lens, was before the war a city of nearly 32,000 people. At the end of the war it was nothing but a heap of rubbish, the abomination of desolation. Arras, a city of 20,000 inhabitants, was shot almost to pieces. Albert, another French town, was so injured that "scarcely a building of any kind was left in a condition to afford shelter to animal or man." These are but examples of what happened in greater or less degree to scores of towns and villages. Some of these were so utterly demolished that not even so much of a remnant as a foundation stone was left to mark its site. No small part of the destruction was not that of war but of malicious crippling. Throughout a large part of this territory

not only were buildings destroyed but the soil was made a desert. The story of this devastation has been told so often that Americans may have become tired of hearing of it. In his book Professor MacDonald compresses into two chapters the significant facts about the theater of invasion and what the war did in it. It is idle to attempt in the brief space here to give any account of what even thirty-eight pages of his book provide inadequate space for telling. What it is important to remember, however, in all of this is that the region invaded was not only extensive, but was rich in the product of both raw and manufactured materials. This region produced ninety-four per cent of French woolen goods, eighty per cent of the pig iron, seventy per cent of the sugar, and sixty per cent of the cotton goods. It furnished more than nine-tenths of the total ore productions of France and was one of the chief ore-producing regions of the world. It provided nearly half of the electric power generated in the whole of France and over half of the French production of coal, and included the most varied list of manufactures. It contained a network of railways, canals, and highways. And yet with all this the predominant industry of the invaded departments was agriculture.

Even while the work of devastation was proceeding, the French began the discussion and planning of reconstruction. Professor MacDonald's book tells of the laws enacted and the policy adopted. It is possible here only to point out that as a consequence of that long discussion France reached a decision practically unprecedented. This principle was adopted in the Treaty of Versailles and was thus confirmed by France's allies. Briefly stated, this principle was that the sufferers from invasion would not be permitted to bear the whole burden of a war of defense, but that the nation as a whole should assume that burden and in turn exact relief from those responsible for it.

The principle upon which France acted had its roots in the earlier democratic period of French history. It was in 1792 that a law was passed which in its introduction contained the following words:

The National Assembly, considering that if in a war whose object is the conservation of liberty, independence, the French Constitution, every citizen owes to the state the sacrifice of his life and his fortune, the state ought in its turn to protect the citizens who devoted themselves to its defense; wishing to give to foreign nations the first example of the fraternity which unites the citizens of a free people and which makes of common concern to all the individuals of the social body the injuries occasioned to one of its members. the

Assembly decrees urgency and lays down the principle of national responsibility.

So it was that in 1915, when the enemy was still destroying and pillaging, the French Government declared "it is not to the invaded departments that the nation owes legitimate indemnity; it is to itself. It is not our departments that have been invaded, it is France." "France, in other words," as Professor MacDonald says tersely, "was in good faith bound to proceed with reconstruction as a national task, and Germany was bound to pay."

GERMANY

As we turn from this picture of France, prostrated but rising, and rightly demanding damages, we find in Hermann Brinckmeyer's book on Stinnes a picture of defeated but unmarred Germany. This is not an unfriendly picture. It is distinctly a German picture of Germany. It is a picture by one who shows a pride in the power and vigor and wealth of his country. It is a picture all the more distinct because the nation is typified in one of its powerful and rich leaders and the resources which he commands. This leader is one of that group of magnates who before the war sent German goods in German ships over all the world and had beaten down or had prevented by foresight competition in certain manufactures, so that in the product, for example, of dyes or optical glass Germany had a virtual monopoly. That powerful industrial organization was, like all industrial organizations, during the war arrested to some degree, but it was not destroyed. Not even was it checked in its power of development.

Indeed, the power of Hugo Stinnes, for example, has virtually increased during the war and since the war. To make a mere catalogue of the concerns in which Stinnes has an interest would require more information than is contained in Brinckmeyer's whole book. Some of these concerns, without mention of most of the subsidiary companies, are the German Luxemburg Mining and Smelting Company, Inc., the Woermann Line, the German East African Line, the H. W. Heidmann and other coal companies, the Hugo Stinnes Transportation and Overseas Trading Company, the German-American Petroleum Company of Hamburg, the Hamburg City Hall Hotel and the Hotel Hamburger Hof (both transformed into office buildings for the directors and staffs of the various concerns), mercantile companies in Königsberg, the Baltic Navigation Company of Flensburg, the Brueninghaus Company, Inc., Friedrich Thomée, Inc., Karl Berg, Inc., the steel roller mills of Meggen, the rivet fac-

LOOK HERE, UPON THIS PICTURE, AND ON THIS

(*Hamlet, Act III, Scene 4*)

From London "Punch"



NEMESIS

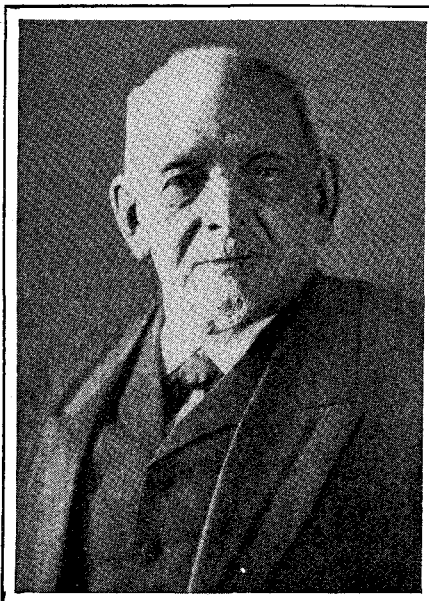
LENS, 1915; ESSEN, 1923

tory of Knipping Brothers, the Gelsenkirchen Mining Company, Inc., consolidated with the Rhine-Elbe Union, which is an electro-mining trust (which acquired part of Bochum Company, itself an extensive company, and the Siemens Company, and was finally combined with others to form the Siemens-Rhine-Elbe-Schuchert Union), the Austrian Alpine Mining Company, the Hamburg Travelers' Company, the "Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung" and other newspapers, the Hugo Stinnes Book and Cellulose Company, together with the Buxenstein Printing Company.

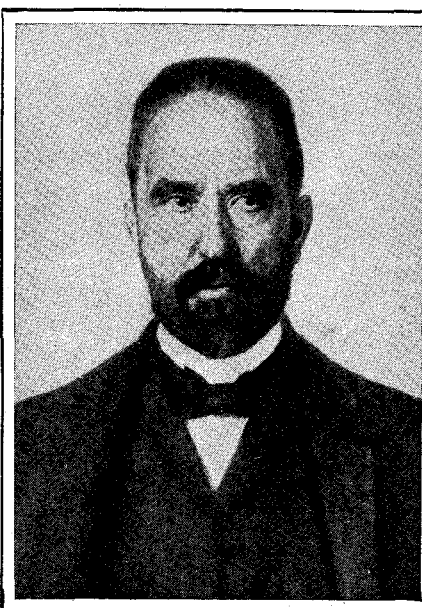
The very list is appalling, but the list itself gives no idea of the ramifications, the extent, the power, of this one group of German industries. For example, let us take the charter of just one of these companies, the Hugo Stinnes Transportation and Overseas Trading Company. This gives the company the right—

To engage in transportation of every description, as well as to build and manufacture all shipping accessories, whether at home or abroad; to deal in the products of the mining, smelting, and metal industries, the chemical and electrical industries, and agriculture; to market articles of every stage of manufacture, as well as raw materials of all kinds, especially provisions and cattle products, mineral, animal and vegetable oils, cotton, and other textiles in the unfinished state, hides, jute, wood, cellulose, paper, and all products of the intermediate industries; to engage in the reshipping and storage of all these products, especially during their transmission from or to foreign countries. The company is also licensed to undertake the extraction, manufacture, and construction of every form of raw material and manufactured article in its own establishments.

As Herr Brinckmeyer says, "it is difficult to imagine a more comprehensive



AUGUST THYSSEN, A CHIEF FIGURE IN THE GERMAN COAL INDUSTRY



(C) Keystone

HUGO STINNES, GERMANY'S FOREMOST INDUSTRIAL LEADER

His face and his power have earned for him the title the "Assyrian King"

industrial organization." But that is only one of the vast network of organizations which we have partially listed.

This list of concerns in the Stinnes Trust and the list of things that one of its companies was chartered to do indicate the distinctive character of German Big Business. Trusts are of two kinds. One is the horizontal trust, which aims to cover the whole or a large part of a single field of industry, like oil or steel. It spreads out laterally. The other kind is the vertical trust. It starts at the bottom with the raw material and grows upward with the process of production and manufacture and distribution, so that it holds within itself control of the whole course of the change in the raw material to the manufactured article as it reaches the customer. Most American trusts are horizontal. The German trusts, such as that of Stinnes, are primarily vertical, but the Stinnes trust is both vertical and horizontal. It is like a tree whose roots are in the mines of coal and iron and various other minerals, and in the forests, and, in fact, everywhere that raw material can be found. Through these roots the raw material is sucked up through the trunk of the industrial tree, and then it is transformed into particular articles of the widest variety, which are borne as fruit on its extensive branches. To enumerate the products of Hugo Stinnes's vast combination of industrial concerns would require a catalogue of a mail-order house.

This single German trust magnate, whose black hair, trimmed black beard, pale face, and heavily underlined eyes, as well as his enormous power over the lives and happiness of his virtual subjects, have made appropriate the title

which a German paper has given him, the "Assyrian King," is incomparably greater as an international power than any politician or group of politicians. He knows it, and he treats the politics of his own country with a not undeserved contempt. And yet Stinnes is only one. There are the Thyssens, and Klöckner, and Stumm, and Haniel, and the Krupp family, and others. In many cases each group of magnates is really a kind of dynasty, for the power in each case has come down from father to sons and to grandsons.

And the power that these men have acquired has been the result of methods which are outlawed in America to-day because they are counted as crooked. Herr Brinckmeyer himself cautiously but plainly remarks upon the recourse to "unscrupulous methods" and "ruthless exploitation." And, what is more important from the point of view of other nations than Germany, these huge German trusts are an international menace. The German author of this German picture of a German magnate takes pride in pointing out that these vertical trusts can reach out and seize points of advantage in foreign countries and that only trusts of the German kind can do this and maintain themselves. It is the vertical trust of Germany on which the Germans depend for maintaining and increasing the wealth of their nation in spite of their military defeat and for thwarting the purposes of the victims of Germany to get just damages.

THE RUHR

If France is to get reparations, she must seek them from those in Germany who have the wealth. That wealth is not in Berlin. The Government of Germany has deliberately impoverished it-



FRITZ THYSSEN, SON OF AUGUST THYSSEN

self. The riches of Germany are in the hands of the Stinneses and the Thyssens and the Krupps, who are themselves but the personification of these mighty vertical trusts. And the heart of those trusts is the Ruhr. As Herr Brinckmeyer says, "Coal and iron are the foundations of German industry. He who controls them controls the smallest business." The French know this. The French know that the grip on the Ruhr means a grip on all of Germany, because it is a grip on all of Germany's real wealth.

One of the strangest signs of the time is the fact that certain self-styled liberals in America who profess, and undoubtedly believe themselves, to be honest opponents of monopoly in America are among those who cry out as if in pain because France has grappled with monopoly in Germany.

When France stood on the Marne in August, 1914, she was defending the rest of the world against the aggression of Germany's military power.

Now in the Ruhr France again is defending the world as well as herself against the intrigue, the intelligent efficiency, the unscrupulous power, of German industrialism, and is wringing from that wealthy giant the reparations that mean justice for her and a warning for all aggressors in the future.

ON THE DOMESTICATING OF BOOKS

THE public library plays a most important part in our American life. It brings books of real value to thousands upon thousands whose reading would otherwise be confined almost exclusively to newspapers and popular magazines. But a nation of book-lovers should do something besides read them. It should own them.

The facilities for buying books in America are woefully inadequate. We are a long way from that Utopian time when the prize locations on our Main Streets, once occupied by hock-beer emporiums and purveyors of hard drinks, shall be given over to stores devoted to the sale of books. Outside of our large cities, sparsely populated with book-stores of the first rank, the only places where books are to be found are drug-stores and news-stands dealing almost exclusively in best sellers.

It occurs to us that our small public libraries might do something to remedy this situation, and at the same time do themselves a good turn. Why can they not become booksellers as well as book-lenders, turning the profit from the sales department to advantage in helping to provide good reading for the great borrowing public?

The investment for equipment for such a project need not be very large. In the smaller libraries it need include nothing more than a file of the various literary supplements and book-reviewing magazines and the catalogues of the leading publishers. The librarian would be in a very much better position to recommend a book from a catalogue than the clerk in an average book-store. The librarian, too, would have an extensive knowledge of book-lovers and their various interests and hobbies that few book-stores could obtain. Some money might be profitably spent by sending to regular purchasers postcards of the following general style:

Dear Mrs. Jones: I remember how much you liked Blink's poem in the last issue of "Scribblers Magazine." I find that this poem is to be included in his new volume to be issued next week. Sha'n't I order you a copy?

If the matter were handled judiciously and the publishers were willing to co-operate with the librarians, a respectable mail-order system might be built up, profitable to all parties concerned.

There are books of passing moment which, where funds are limited, it is better to borrow from a library than to buy. But every year there are books of permanent value which deserve a second reading as well as a first. A child that grows up in a house with a browsable library has an infinitely better chance of forming a sound literary taste and of developing intellectual and spiritual resources of incalculable value than the same child dwelling in a house where books are only birds of passage. The domesticated book is the book of influence.

If any librarians have attempted to build up a book sales department, we should like to know what their experiences have been. If any library contemplates introducing such a feature, we should like to hear of it in order that we may pass the news along to our readers.

THE LUSK BILLS

IT is not often that a piece of State legislation arouses such universal and continuous National interest as has been the case with the so-called Lusk bills in the State of New York. Three years ago, in the spring of 1920, Senator Lusk, a Republican, introduced into the New York State Legislature six bills, the avowed object of which was to destroy Bolshevism, Communism, Socialism, Anarchism, or Red Radicalism. The six bills were framed to bar the Socialist ticket at elections; to oblige teachers in public schools to pass a loyalty test; to prohibit the carrying on of

any school of any kind in the State which is not licensed by the Board of Regents; to create a special bureau of secret police for the suppression of anarchy; to modify the procedure under which legislators-elect take the oath of office; and to prevent Socialists from holding public office.

Under the prejudices, passions, and alarms created by the European War, these bills were passed by the Legislature. Governor Alfred Smith, who was then in office for his first term, vetoed the bills. When Governor Miller succeeded him, they were repassed and were signed by Governor Miller. Now that Governor Smith is again in office, an effort is being made in the Legislature to repeal the bills.

We hope they will be repealed. Senator Frederick M. Davenport, a Republican, voted for the repeal two or three weeks ago, and as the result of his vote the repeal bills passed the Senate, and are now in the Assembly. The hard-boiled Republicans in the Legislature made a party issue of the repeal, and held a caucus, thus imposing upon the members of the caucus the partisan duty of opposing the repeal. Senator Theodore Douglas Robinson, a nephew of Theodore Roosevelt, publicly denounced Senator Davenport for advocating the repeal, on the ground that the Republicans in the Legislature by a party caucus agreed to oppose the repeal of these measures. Senator Davenport has replied to Senator Robinson, and has asserted that the Lusk bills were not party measures at all. They were specifically excepted from anything of a party nature by the Senate Republican conference itself at the beginning of this session of the Legislature. Senator Robinson participated in that conference and knew perfectly well that they were not party measures. Moreover, Senator Robinson must have known that Senator Davenport opposed the Lusk bills when they were introduced in the Legislature in 1920. He might have known that they were called a menace by Senator Davenport in the pages of *The Outlook* May 5, 1920.

On April 28, 1920, *The Outlook* said:

Every teacher, every minister, every editor, ought to protest against this monstrous legislation. If it had been law in the seventeenth century, there could have been no Quaker schools in New England; if it had been law in the nineteenth century, no private schools could have taught the perpetuity of the Union and the freedom of the slave in Ohio if Valandigham had been elected Governor of that State.

Mr. Lusk's proposal attacks the fundamental principle of free government—liberty of speech and of the press. For there is no more reason for a licensed school than for a licensed pulpit or licensed printing. His

proposal enlists against it great names and great memories of the past—the learning of Milton, the piety of Jeremy Taylor, the satire of Voltaire, the eloquence of Lord Erskine. It denies the axiom of liberty, that error is dangerless so long as truth is left free to combat it.

The capital blunder of all such legislation, whether of the Czar in Russia, the Bourbon in France, the Stuarts in England, the Bolsheviks in Germany, or Senator Lusk in New York, is the assumption that government is infallible. The error is bad enough when the government has the stability of a hereditary monarchy and an inheritance of learning and culture, though not always of virtue. It would be intolerable in a democracy with a licensing board liable to be changed at every election.

The State has a right and a duty to secure for its public schools teachers who are loyal Americans, who believe in American institutions and in the American spirit as defined by the Declaration of Independence, the Bill of Rights, and the Gettysburg Speech. It has a right and a duty to punish any one who by voice or pen, in school, pulpit, or newspaper, libels honest citizens or incites the mob to violence. It may have a right to inspect private schools to insure against disloyal teaching, though the exigency which justifies the exercise of that right must be much greater than exists to-day in America. But it has no right to determine beforehand who may speak or write or what religious, political, or economic philosophy he may teach.

On May 5, 1920, in the pages of The Outlook, Senator Davenport said:

The third Lusk Bill expressly

charges the Board of Regents to investigate and license the loyalty of all the public school teachers of the State. This is a vast undertaking and a vast extension of the powers of inquisition from the top. Under the law as it now is, the State Department of Education licenses the general qualifications of a teacher. Nobody but a citizen can be a teacher as the law now is; and the person who is a citizen is assumed to be loyal until the contrary is proved, and there is abundant machinery already to determine this. Under this new bill no teacher is assumed to be loyal until he or she is investigated and licensed by the power at the top.

On June 2, 1920, The Outlook reported with approval Governor Smith's vetoes of the Lusk Bill. As to the bill determining the loyalty of public school teachers by license, Governor Smith said:

No man is so omniscient as to have intrusted to him such complete power. If this law had been enforced prior to the abolition of slavery, opposition to that institution would have been a just cause for the disqualification of a teacher. Every teacher would be at the mercy of his colleagues, his pupils, and their parents, and would be deprived of the right of freedom of thought.

What happens under this kind of legislation was amusingly illustrated by an experience of The Outlook. After it had publicly opposed this kind of repression of thought, the librarian of the Legislature excluded The Outlook from the Library of that august Assembly, a futile act but characteristic of those who

think that one of the functions of government is to tell the people what they shall think. Indeed, one of Senator Davenport's protests against the Lusk bills three years ago was their utter futility.

They certainly were futile if they were designed to further the fortunes of the Republican party, for we believe that one of the factors which led to the defeat of Governor Miller and the re-election by an overwhelming majority of Governor Smith was that Governor Smith vetoed the Lusk bills and Governor Miller signed them when they were introduced into the Legislature. Teachers, both private and public, throughout the State are universally opposed to these measures. Both the Board of Regents and the Commissioner of Education are opposed to the Lusk bills. If the Legislature refuses to repeal them, and insists on keeping them on the statute-book, it ought, in order to be consistent, to remove the present Board of Regents and the present Educational Commissioner and make new appointees. For, the very spirit of the Lusk bills, which prompted Librarian Skinner to expel The Outlook from the Legislative Library, is the spirit which must logically regard any opponent of those bills as a menace to the welfare of the State. Senator Robinson apparently takes this attitude toward Senator Davenport, and we think, if he is consistent, that he ought to turn the vials of his wrath upon the Regents and the Commissioner of Education.

THE LAUSANNE BAZAAR

EDITORIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY ELBERT FRANCIS BALDWIN

HAVE you ever tried to buy anything in a bazaar in Algiers or Cairo or Damascus or Constantinople? The price asked, you know, was at least twice as much as the dealer expected to receive.

There has been a bazaar here in Lausanne. A Turkish dealer has had some Oriental goods to sell. Some of them he calls armament limitations; some, debts; some, tariffs; some, capitulations; some, patriarchates; some, minority populations, and some, population exchanges.

He has asked incredible prices for all of his goods. Yet the Lausanne bazaar has been unique, for on most of his goods the Turkish merchant, it seems, has obtained practically his own prices.

Take the debt goods, for instance. As a mighty inducement to get the Turks to sign the Treaty of Lausanne the Allies reduced the Turkish foreign debt so that, even with war reparations added to them, it would be only two-thirds of its former amount. Were the

Turks satisfied? Not they. They pared it down still further, and the Allies actually acquiesced!

Take the commodity called armament limitations, especially of the Turkish garrison in Eastern Thrace. The earliest proposition was for less than a thousand men. There are already over 20,000 Turkish troops in Eastern Thrace at this moment, and the Treaty of Lausanne gives the Turk his will as to the rest!

Take the matter of the minority populations. International agreements from the Treaty of Berlin (1878) to that of Sèvres (1920) defined the protection to be given to the minority populations. The Turkish merchant who has been haggling here has been, at home, cynically defying these provisions by wholesale murder, outrage, and deportations; and, incredible as it may seem, the Treaty of Lausanne, should such a treaty be signed according to the draft presented, will contain no guaranty for the minority populations! Turks care little for Lord Curzon's reproach that in

so doing they have "neglected the dictates of humanity, respect, and honor."

Take the matter of the Capitulations—guaranties of security and protection to every foreigner in his commercial dealings, in manufacturing or mining, in practicing law and medicine, in teaching, or preaching, or in establishing charitable, educational, medical, or religious institutions. These guaranties have been necessary, since, though the Turks have a few good laws, they lack some very elemental ones. An equal difficulty has been in the enforcement of the laws they have. The Turkish judiciary has not been above reproach; it has been miserably paid, hence the temptation to yield to bribes. Under the Capitulations, foreigners in Turkey have been secured against being cast into prison without appeal, and, furthermore, have been judged by their own courts. Yet the Turks, loudly proclaiming their new civilization, though offering no proof of it, cannot apparently understand why the foreigner should

still demand guaranties! Discussing the matter with an eminent English publicist to-day, I inquired: "In case of war between England and Turkey, would the ultimate cause relate so much to any other subject as it would to the British citizen's guaranty of protection?" He replied: "Exactly. Our press has been full of opinions on other features of the Near East problem and has not sufficiently explained our position on this most important of topics. But, in the ultimate analysis, the subject of the Capitulations moves us most, just as it certainly moves the French most and, may I add, doubtless you Americans. You have secured these guaranties by treaty right, not unilateral, as the Turks now claim. Acting by themselves, the Turks have abrogated the Capitulations. But it takes two parties to abrogate a treaty harmoniously."

Nor will the Turks listen to any proposal for substitutes for the Capitulations. The Allies were entirely willing to change that somewhat humiliating name and also to make large concessions. They proposed that Turkey should select foreign judges from a panel of legal counselors chosen by the Hague Court to sit with Turkish judges in all cases affecting foreigners, the foreign judges to be in the majority. Rejected. It was then proposed that the foreign judges should be in the minority. Rejected. It was then proposed that Turkey should agree to summon consular representatives to sit in the courts in all cases affecting the foreigners. Then Ismet Pasha, head of the Turkish delegation, did make a concession. He announced Turkey's willingness to notify consular representatives of the arrest of any foreigner and to allow the presence as observers of those representatives, or even of international jurists, at the entirely Turkish trial of foreigners, such presence to be under conditions to be arranged by the Turkish Government itself!

The Conference of Lausanne went to pieces on this subject. As M. Bompard, for the French delegation, told us the other day, the determining cause of the shipwreck was Turkish obstinacy in refusing to give to foreigners any guaranty whatever in the domain of the judiciary. He added: "This is an aberration which the Turks will regret." Certainly, of all subjects before the Conference, this is the one most vital to the Powers generally, whether Allied or neutral.

On the other hand, the Lausanne Conference was shipwrecked, protests the Turkish merchant, because of economic rather than judicial stipulations. True, the mild economic guaranties demanded were not to that merchant's liking, because his greedy appetite had grown by what it had fed on. But they did not involve economic slavery, as he pretends, and his trumping up of them at the very last moment was another pretense to cover the real reason for the breaking off of negotiations.

If the Turkish merchant's name is supposed to have been Ismet Pasha, please read therefor the name of his wicked partner, Dr. Riza Nur, a very aspiring parochial politician. As victorious general of the Turkish forces in driving the Greeks out of Asia Minor and as head of the Turkish delegation here, Ismet's position so far among the Turkish politicians at Angora has seemed fairly secure. Not so Riza's. In order to make it such he believed he must appear here as a more obstinately violent Turkish protagonist than were any others of the delegation. His manners and his tricks to this end have disgusted all decent folk at Lausanne, even including some members of his own delegation. Despite this, his baneful influence was one of the glaring causes of the shipwreck of the Conference. It was an influence of really insane insistence on sovereignty. Now, Turkey was right in insisting on the furtherance of every principle of sovereignty warranted by her civilization. No one here tried to impugn her legitimate claims. But when it comes to the deliberate setting up of barbarism in the place of civilization, then the claim to sovereignty needs investigation. The result shows Turkish powerlessness to comprehend the first principles of the civilization professed.

The second baleful individual was Tchitcherin. His ruling passion appears to have been to destroy the Entente. Here, as at the Genoa Conference last spring, one might have supposed the aim of this head of the Soviet delegation at both places was to throw all possible monkey-wrenches into the machinery there being worked out. Having done this active work, Tchitcherin lapsed into the passive and querulous. The Russians, he claims, have not been treated with enough consideration. This opinion, it must be admitted, is held by some other observers not Bolsheviks at all. They also add that no European problem may be permanently solved without Russian co-operation. The one question here, however, on which Russian assistance was requested was that of the freedom of the Straits. At first both Turkey and Russia opposed it. Then Turkey gave way, while Russia stoutly maintained, and maintains, her opposition. No matter whether the Treaty of Lausanne is signed or not, Russia will punish Turkey for daring to act contrary to Bolshevik instruction; indeed, the Moscow Soviet journal the "Pravda" (Truth) declares that the Turks at Lausanne have betrayed the cause of the masses as upheld by the Bolsheviks by yielding to the power of the rich, namely, the Entente. Have the Turks forgotten, inquires the "Pravda," that only Bolshevik aid gave them victory over the Greek?

Of course the general causes of shipwreck, foreseen before the Lausanne negotiations began, are these facts: (1) Under any circumstances, Turkish mentality, not to mention morality, is on an

entirely different plane from that of Europe or America, and there is a hereditary incapacity to appreciate ours; (2) The Turks are both the vanquished (1918) and the victors (1922). The other day I was lunching with the head of the British delegation, and he remarked: "The difficulty of dealing with people who cannot see eye to eye with you, anyway, whom you have defeated in war but who have now defeated a small power in war, made success at Lausanne seem from the start almost impossible. My three aims here are: first, peace; second, reconstruction; and, third, co-operation; they have resulted in placing Turkey in a position, not only of political independence and assured sovereignty, but really of territorial security such as she never before enjoyed. It is for her to accept or refuse our terms."

"On August 2, 1914," said M. Bompard to us the other day, "in my capacity as Ambassador at Constantinople, I called upon Saïd Halim, the Grand Vizier, to inform him that war had broken out between Germany and France. 'I deplore this war,' Saïd replied. 'In it Turkey will be neutral. I will at once telegraph to our Ambassadors to announce our neutrality.' It was then 11 A.M. At 2 P.M. Saïd signed a treaty of alliance with Germany."

After this precedent perhaps M. Bompard was not surprised at the latest exhibition of Turkish unreliability four days ago. From the time when, four centuries ago, Soliman the Magnificent and Francis I of France agreed upon the first Turkish Capitulations, French trade with Turkey took a pre-eminence ever since maintained, and to-day the Turkish foreign debt numbers more Frenchmen among its bondholders than those of any other nation. Especially during the past few years, doubtless with a view to making her tenure on the Syrian border secure, France has courted Turkish favor. Its first very open evidence was the treaty negotiated by M. Franklin-Bouillon with Mustapha Kemal. This was the first recognition of the Turkish Nationalists by a Western Power. By its terms the French retired from Cilicia, the Turks promising to be good to the Minorities there. It left the Turks masters of the situation. Ever since, in season and out of season, France has been steadily Turkophile. One has but to read the generally admirable "Temps," reflecting French Foreign Office opinions, to realize this. Finally, last autumn the French suddenly withdrew their troops from the Allied occupied zone of Tchanaq. The British added troops there. Not satisfied with this example of Allied disunity, the day before the draft treaty was presented to the Turks ex-President Poincaré, now French Prime Minister, informed them, before he did his allies, that it was not to be regarded as an ultimatum, that it really only registered the stage reached in the *pourparlers*. He also announced that

France had a right to make a separate and unconcerted treaty. The British asked: "What becomes of the agreement of September 4, 1914, binding the Allies not to conclude a separate treaty of peace, for their war with Turkey still technically exists?"

With such a final authoritative announcement from the French Government that there was no longer unity among the Allies, one might suppose that the Turks would immediately try to make a separate treaty with such friends. Not they. This did not dissuade them from the main reason for coming to Lausanne; it was not so much to make a peace as to get a loan. They needed money badly. Where could they find it? Their best chance lay with England. To England then, not to France, they turned with offers of a separate treaty. In contrast with the Poincaré attitude, Lord Curzon instantly and indignantly refused these offers. He said: "I prefer to fall with my allies, while helping to fight their cause, rather than to win a selfish victory on the field of self-interest."

The Turks had practically a week to examine the draft treaty presented to them by the Allies; it contained some incredible concessions. The last day arrived. The Turks brought in their report. To the general amazement, it had agreed to a majority of the concessions most favorably affecting England and had disagreed to a majority of those most favorably affecting France. For example, Turkey agreed to a not unfair Mosul solution and surrendered to the contention concerning the Anzac graves at Gallipoli and to the Karagatch station in Greek Thrace, as she had already to the British contention concerning the freedom of the Straits. On the other hand, Turkey did not hesitate to strike at French interests and prestige. Having just proclaimed an almost prohibitive tariff, especially hitting French cotton, leather, and silk goods, French wines, liquors, and pharmacy supplies, she now proposed to pay her French bondholders in their own francs at present value instead of in gold, thus making them lose the enormous difference in exchange. She would not listen to French requests for the right of establishment in Turkey and for something to replace the *irades*, under which for centuries France has been recognized as the Protector of the Holy Places throughout the Levant and has built up many worthy commercial, educational, and religious institutions there; some of these have already had to close their doors.

But the Turkish merchant had another reason than that of money to disdain France. His parting shot on leaving Lausanne yesterday was: "Our policy is now directed to satisfying British demands, thereby averting war. We have no reason to make concessions to France and Italy, since they are powerless, we know, to impose them upon us."

"I want to talk to GOLDEN"

said Secretary Davis

in a recent conference at Washington. "I am against Government ownership in any way, shape, or form." Mr. Golden's reply was no less direct. He told the Secretary of Labor that nationalization of coal mines with democratic control was the fundamental policy of the miners' union.

In next week's issue Mr. C. J. Golden, President of District Nine, United Mine Workers of America, presents the arguments for nationalization of our coal mines.

In the same issue

JOHN SPARGO

an authority on Socialism, presents the arguments against nationalization. He says: "Where nationalization has been tried an appalling amount of bureaucracy has resulted. . . . In my judgment, any plan of nationalization—meaning the substitution of governmental for private enterprise—runs directly counter to the sum of available experience. . . . The great need of the world, the fundamental requisite for economic rehabilitation, is a vast strengthening of the capitalist system of the several countries."

These two straight-from-the-shoulder articles by a labor leader and the author of "Karl Marx, his Life and Work," came to The Outlook as a result of a general questionnaire on our coal problem sent to social and industrial leaders throughout the country. In the issue following the number in which these articles appear we will present a summary of the views of these leaders.

This, then, is the result of the fawning of MM. Briand and Poincaré on Turkey. These statesmen have been eminent in other directions, and there certainly was reason for them to walk warily with the Turk. But they overplayed their hand. Especially has this been true of M. Poincaré in the startling disclosure of a few days ago. He has failed even more miserably than did Lloyd George when he attempted to flirt with the Bolsheviks.

The Poincaré attitude is, I believe, not reflected by the French as a whole. Their opinion has been expressed by the "Journal des Débats," a newspaper of equal weight with the "Temps." However proud the French may be of M. Poincaré's positive progress in bringing the Germans to a realization of existing facts, they are out of sympathy with an attitude far more pro-Turk than that shown by the heads of their own delegation at Lausanne.

As to the Americans here, the general feeling among us, I think, was that at Lausanne relations between Orient and Occident were to be honorably established for the next hundred years. Technically only "observers," our delegates here have had real influence. At their head has been Richard Washburn Child, American Ambassador at Rome. His statements have been of course taken as the literal statements of Secretary Hughes and have met with general approval and admiration, whether concerning the Open Door in trade, or the rights of foreigners, or the protection of humanitarian interests, or the hope of a peace "wanted by the whole world and necessary to the whole world." In this connection a particularly pertinent suggestion was that Turkey need expect no financial aid of any kind from the United States, certainly no treaty of commerce, unless peace were concluded on the basis of the Lausanne draft treaty.

But it has not been so concluded. It may be; for the Turkish merchant, in leaving here yesterday, said that it would take him about three weeks to go to Angora, consult his partners, and return, and that negotiations have not been broken off yet, but only suspended.

There have been, however, certain indications that there may not be smooth sailing. One was the sudden summons to Allied warships of over a thousand tons burden to leave the port of Smyrna. Another was the signing at Berlin of the ratifications of the Rapallo Treaty between Germany and the Soviets. Still another was the report of a secret convention binding Turkey not to make peace without Russia's consent. The two countries, it is added, have agreed on mutual support in case of a continuance of the Greco-Turk war or in case of the outbreak of hostilities with Great Britain. In all this Turkey may be supposed to be using the Bolsheviks as a screen for the furtherance of her own ends. But it is even more likely, I think, that Bolshevism is using Turkey

as a pawn in its insane wish to foment mischief, and even war, among the Governments of western Europe.

Perhaps Turkey will realize this some

day. Perhaps, in the long run, Turkey will see that her independence is to be maintained, not by the grace of Russia, but by that of the Western Powers.

Hence it behooves Turkey to agree with them quickly while she is yet in the way with them.

Lausanne, February 8, 1923.

MILITARY ASPECTS OF THE FRANCO-BRITISH ENTENTE

SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE BY MAJOR-GENERAL SIR GEORGE ASTON, K.C.B.

THE Paris press, inspired apparently by the bureaucracy which handles French foreign affairs, has been bitterly hostile to British policy for a considerable period. The friendship between the respective peoples, which in democratic countries dominates the issue in all great emergencies, remains unaltered, influenced as it is by our common endurance of sacrifice in the same great cause. Meanwhile French and British troops are in close propinquity to each other, carrying out conflicting policies, both in the occupied territory in Germany and in Turkey. If this state of things continues, it cannot but lead to a divergence between the soldiers of the two countries, and, through them, between the peoples concerned; in other words, to the rending asunder of the last shreds of the *entente cordiale*, which was based upon a community both of ideals and of interests that have since drifted far asunder.

The final and friendly termination of the present artificial *entente* would, I believe, be welcomed on military grounds by every British soldier. Detachment from France, which I notice is described timorously as a "British isolation," at all costs to be avoided on account of the attitude of the Turks at Angora, would, from a military point of view, be a source of strength rather than of weakness. To illustrate this, it is only necessary to take a recent example. A certain Allied policy was agreed upon as affecting Constantinople and the Straits. We hoped at first that America would have taken a leading hand in the matter, but ultimately we very unwillingly provided the bulk of the troops required to defend that policy, and only for that reason a British general was made Commander-in-Chief of the forces on the spot. It was proposed that French and Italian generals should hold the command in rotation. Certain defensive plans were drawn up on the assumption that not only British but also French and Italian troops would be available to hold the positions which it might be necessary to defend in accordance with those plans. When a Turkish attack seemed imminent last September, the French withdrew their troops, completely upsetting the arrangements made by the Allied Commander-in-Chief. Since then there has been much talk of solidarity, but the policy affecting the provision of Allied

troops, whereby alone the military situation can be influenced, remains as it was, a source of danger, rather than otherwise. The occurrence was due, not to any disloyalty on the part of French soldiers to their British comrades, but to divergence in policy between their respective Governments. As a matter of fact, we read that the French soldiers left the Chanak zone with lowered heads and downcast looks, but the incident did not help to promote the mutual respect upon which the good feeling between the two nations has been built.

We are told that the divergence of policy disclosed at Lausanne has encouraged the Turks to make war upon us. I cannot believe that, but I do believe that it is much more satisfactory to know where we are, and that our perfectly straightforward policy has strengthened, rather than weakened, our military position, now that we are no longer handicapped by the co-operation of French military forces upon which we could not rely.

Setting aside the question of the Cologne Bridgehead, from which, in my opinion, the bulk, if not all, the British troops should be immediately withdrawn on account of the possible need to use them elsewhere, we can study the military problem which presents itself to us in Turkey and in Irak. First and foremost, from a military point of view, we ought to get out of Constantinople at once. We should have done so long ago. The place has been promised to the Turks, and sooner or later they must be trusted not to massacre the Christian population, which they are strong enough to do. The place could, it is true, be blown to pieces at close range by British warships, but they would be much better able to do so, if necessity arose, if the Christians and the handful of British troops were out of it. In any case, if the Angora fire-eaters and their Bolshevik backers were so unwise as to embark upon a war with us, it would not be a military proposition to continue the occupation of Constantinople, and it would be much better for the Christian population to withdraw beforehand. The Gallipoli Peninsula, on the other hand, is a strong position of considerable strategic importance, lying, as it does, along the deep-water channel to the Sea of Marmora, Bosphorus, and Black Sea.

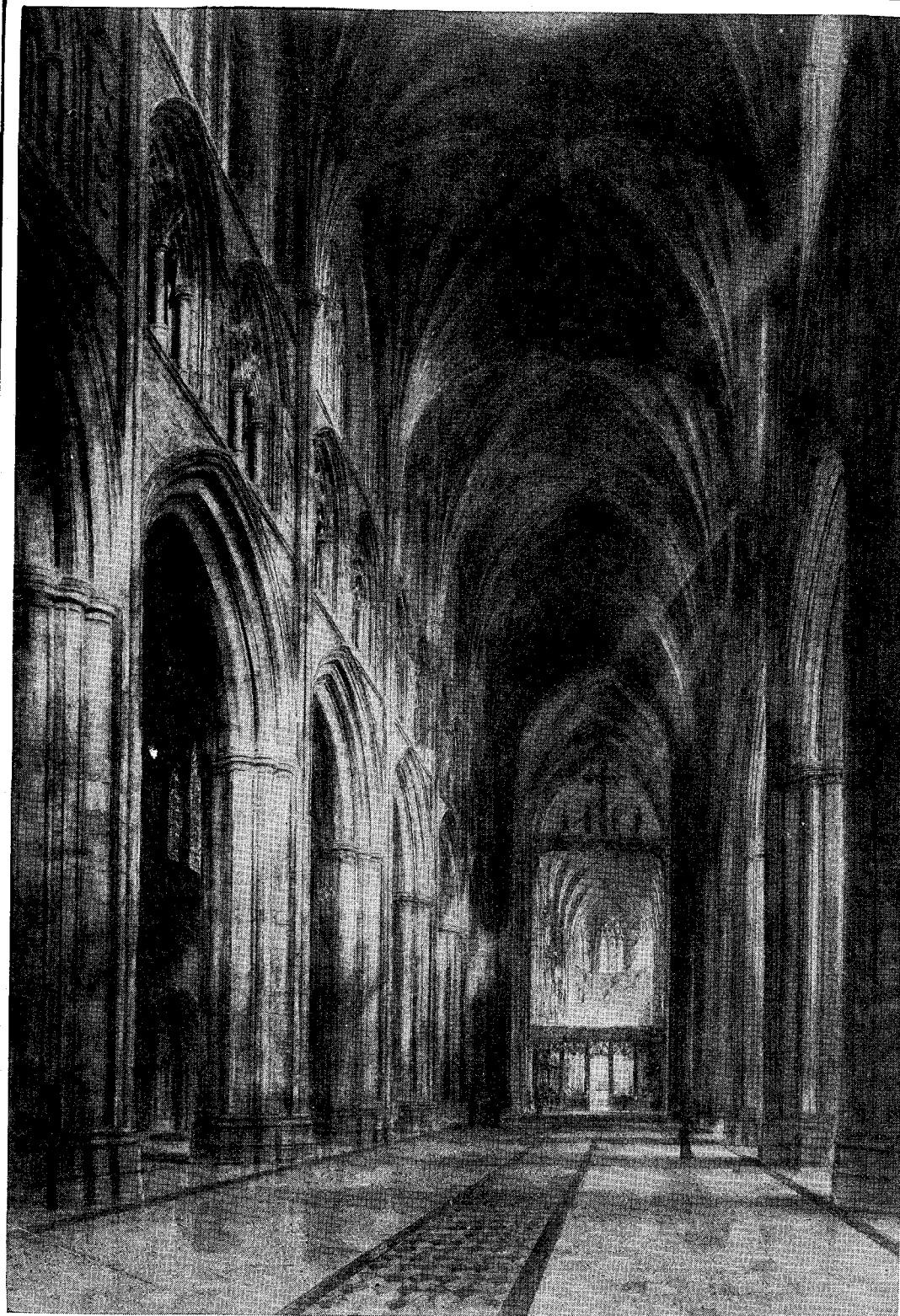
Turning to Irak, we cannot but be struck by the mistake made at Lau-

saune, and subsequently by the British press, in treating the question of the inclusions of the Mosul vilayet and the frontiers of King Faisal's Kingdom as our business. We hold a mandate, it is true. It was conferred upon us, by the way, by the Powers that won the war, not, as is being so freely alleged, by the League of Nations. The Arabs have made it quite clear that they do not want any mandatory over them, but would prefer, as an independent Power, to make a treaty with us. Whether as inhabitants of a mandated territory or of an independent sovereign state, the defense of their frontiers is in the main their business, though we share with the Powers that made the peace the responsibility for helping them to defend those frontiers. Why King Faisal's Government was not represented at Lausanne and why the Turks were allowed to raise the Mosul question in the absence of his representatives is a point beyond comprehension. The Irak Arabs had certainly as much right as the Bolsheviks to attend a conference at which matters of interest to them were discussed. However, the harm is done now. We have appealed to the League of Nations. Whether we have done so on our own behalf or in the name of the Irak Government is not very clear.

The military issues, then, are simple. We want peace. So, if they know their true interests, do the Turks. The military proposition which presents itself to us, if attacked, is to hold on to the Gallipoli Peninsula, to keep war-vessels in the Sea of Marmora within range of Constantinople, and to help the Irak Arabs to hold the territory which has been allotted to them until the League of Nations has pronounced upon the Mosul question.

There was never much hope of our being helped by allies in any of these tasks. There has been no hope at all of the help of French troops since they were sent to the Ruhr. From the military point of view, the conclusion of the very artificial *entente* would be a source of strength to us, rather than a weakness. In making this statement it may, presumably, be assumed that if the worst came to the worst and Turkey decided to break the peace the French would be able to keep enough troops in Syria to maintain the neutrality, for which they would be responsible, of Syrian territory and of the railways therein. Belgium was confronted with a far more difficult proposition in 1914.

THE NEW WORLD



Fotograms, N. Y.

In a nation without an Established Church no church building can in one sense be national; but communicants in the Protestant Episcopal Church and many others will regard the Cathedral here pictured in the architect's drawing as National in its significance. For one reason, it is to be erected in the National capital, Washington, D.C. In proportions and dignity it is expected to rank among the edifices of the country that are National in eminence. Its central tower will rise higher than the Washington Monument, and will therefore give to this Cathedral a monumental character. The architects are Messrs. Frohman, Ross, and Little, with Messrs. Cram and Ferguson as consulting architects

BORROWS FROM THE OLD



Wide World Photos

"THE HUNT
OF THE
UNICORN,"
A SET OF SIX
FAMOUS
FRENCH
MEDIÆVAL
TAPESTRIES
PURCHASED BY
JOHN D. ROCKE-
FELLER, JR.
THE
TAPESTRIES
WERE WOVEN
ABOUT THE
YEAR 1450 FOR
THE DUC DE
LA ROCHE-
FOUCAULD

The photographs are
entitled (above) "The
Unicorn Defends
Himself Against the
Hunters and Dogs,"
(opposite) "The Uni-
corn Purifying a
Spring by Dipping
his Horn in the
Water"

GETTING MONEY TO THE FARMER

AN EXPLANATION OF THE NEW RURAL CREDIT LEGISLATION AND ITS POSSIBLE EFFECT ON BANKING PRACTICES IN RELATION TO FARM FINANCE

BY CHARLES W. HOLMAN

IN the closing days of the Sixty-seventh Congress there emerged a composite rural credits bill which both houses passed and the President promptly signed. It gathered up the essentials in several bills and welded them into a single measure.

Farmers in financial straits who expected this act to give them direct relief will be disappointed. The farmer's big problem to-day is to secure a living price for what he grows. This act was not intended to raise the prices of farm products, and it will not do so. Neither was it intended to revolutionize the Nation's financial systems. It will, however, broaden the investing market for farm securities, and it may tend to keep down to reasonable rates interest charges. But the farmer will only feel this indirectly, if, indeed, he becomes conscious of the changes planned at all.

The new act came out of an indescribable confusion in Congress. It would seem that everybody was trying to solve the credit problem of the farmer. Two joint Congressional committees, two committees of the Senate and two of the House had wrestled with it. The Senate had already passed two bills and the House one. Fully a score of individual bills had been introduced, and there was little unison of thought. Economists differed, bankers differed, and farm leaders differed. Only two types of thinkers had definite plans to offer—some Eastern bankers and the dyed-in-the-wool believers in co-operative credit. The outcome reflected in major part the thought of the bankers.

After the economic depression of 1920-1, during which it is estimated by some authorities that farmers lost a total of \$32,000,000,000 in crop and property values, the farmers started out to secure legislation which would prevent a recurrence of a similar calamity. They demanded and secured the revival of the War Finance Corporation; they demanded and secured a position for a farmer on the Federal Reserve Board. Thus the new act marks but a stage in a long fight to put the farm borrower on a parity with the manufacturer and the merchant. It prolongs the life of the War Finance Corporation. It provides for the formation of a number of private banking institutions to lend money to live-stock producers. It loosens the flow of credits in the National banking system. And, finally, it establishes a chain of twelve new Governmental banks.

To know what these changes will do, it is necessary to have in mind farmers' credit needs and how the existing credit



JUDGE CHARLES E. LOBDELL, CHAIRMAN
FEDERAL FARM LOAN BOARD, WHO HEADS
THE NEW RURAL CREDIT SYSTEM

agencies are serving agricultural borrowers.

WHY FARMERS BORROW MONEY

The total volume of farmer borrowings is estimated at \$12,000,000,000. About \$7,000,000,000 is in land mortgages, \$3,750,000,000 in bank loans to farmers on their personal or commodity security, and \$1,250,000,000 in private loans.

The man seeking to buy a farm rarely can pay all cash. Sometimes his savings amount to only a small part of the principal. He needs long-time credit as an aid to whole purchase, and additional credit to stock and equip the land.

The farmer who owns his land may desire to make improvements of a permanent nature or to purchase live stock, farm machinery, and other money-turning materials.

The farmer also needs credit to finance the production of field and orchard crops or to fatten live stock.

After getting their crops or live stock ready for market, farmers may also find it desirable to market gradually instead of dumping. This generally requires additional credit on the security of the products.

Farmers require a longer-time loan for production and for marketing than do manufacturers or merchants. The ninety-day and six-month paper, so common to commerce, originated as the result of studies of the turnover of factories, the length of time it took sailing ships to make ocean voyages, and the

seasonal sales of merchants. The average farmer requires a production credit of from six to twelve months in field crops and from six months to three years in the production of live stock or orchard crops.

WHERE FARMERS BORROW MONEY

Until the birth of the Federal Farm Loan System seven years ago farmers were accustomed to borrowing money from about 33,000 incorporated agencies and an indeterminate number of individual lenders. Here was the way they did it:

(1) Land credit—from individuals, farm mortgage banks, State banks, and trust and insurance companies; loans secured by mortgages on the property.

(2) Commodity credit—from individuals, State and National banks; loans secured by warehouse receipts or bills of lading, proving the shipment of the products in commerce.

(3) Productive credit—from individuals, State and National banks, live-stock loan companies; loans secured by chattel mortgages and liens on crops.

(4) Personal credit—from individuals, State and National banks; loans secured by note indorsed by one or more persons other than the borrower.

A NATIONAL LAND CREDIT SYSTEM

Since the principal features of the new act deal with modifications or extensions of the Federal Farm Loan System, a brief explanation of it is essential. Until seven years ago many abuses prevailed in the lending of money to farmers on the security of their land. They were forced to pay high interest rates, large bonuses for the privilege of securing or renewing of loans, and few loans were made for longer than five years. Popular reaction against such a condition led Congress in 1916 to pass the Federal Farm Loan Act, which established a National land credit system. This system is headed at Washington by the Federal Farm Loan Board. It is dual in character. One division is strictly co-operative. This division has twelve regional land banks. From the regional bank in his district the individual farmer may borrow in this way: He becomes a member of a farm loan association, or, if none exists in his locality, he may form one by getting nine other borrowers to join with him. Each borrower is required to take out stock in his regional land bank to the extent of five per cent of the value of his loan. This stock pays a dividend if the land bank earns a profit. The local associations perform many services and have a right to elect a part of the directors of the Federal land banks. Some

4,500 local farm loan associations have been formed after this manner, reaching into almost every community in the United States.

The other division allows persons who have capital to invest to organize joint-stock land banks. These banks are placed under the supervision of the Board and make their loans direct to farmers. It is not required that a borrower shall take out any stock in one of these banks.

Neither the Federal nor the joint-stock land banks are allowed to charge the borrower over 6 per cent interest. Both give him the benefit of the amortization plan of repayment. This divides the cumulative interest and the payments on principal into equal periodical installments running for as long as thirty-eight years. Both types of banks are allowed to sell long-time bonds, against the security of land mortgages which they hold. These bonds are exempt from taxation.

Since the first local farm loan association was formed in March, 1917, at Larned, Kansas, 471,852 persons have applied for loans through the local co-operative associations. The Federal land banks have actually lent to 232,543 persons amounts aggregating \$684,407,289. The joint-stock land banks in this period received 65,460 applications for loans. They actually lent to 25,113 persons amounts aggregating \$228,863,300. Thus 257,656 farmers have been helped with long-time loans amounting to \$913,270,589.

In 1922 the twelve Federal land banks put on the market long-time bonds aggregating \$208,163,600. To meet the requirements for the present year they will have to offer over \$400,000,000 of bonds. These bonds are tax exempt, as are the bonds offered by the joint-stock land banks.

Very few farmers have failed to meet their obligations to the farm loan system. Since the beginning legal proceedings have been started in only 1,490 cases, and in only 336 cases have farmers completely failed and lost their land.

REORGANIZING THE LAND CREDIT SYSTEM

Around this National land credit system the new legislation was built in major part. The act added two additional members to the Federal Farm Loan Board. It provided for the permanent organization of the system by which the stockholding borrowers are to take over a part of the responsibility of managing the Federal land banks. Since its inauguration the Government has kept complete control over the system. The new act provides that each land bank shall have seven directors, three to be appointed by the Farm Loan Board and three to be elected by balloting arrangement from among the farm loan associations. The seventh director is to be balloted for by farm loan associations, and the Federal Board appoints him from among the three candidates receiving the highest number of votes.

Other changes include the increasing of the maximum individual loan by a Federal land bank from \$10,000 to \$25,000. The cost of operating the board itself is thrown upon the divisions of the Federal Farm Loan System.

NEW CHAIN OF GOVERNMENT BANKS

The new law authorizes the creation of twelve Governmental Intermediate Credit Banks, but these banks will not be open to individual borrowers, nor will they receive deposits. They are rediscount banks; their job is to purchase notes and other bankable paper offered them by the existing banking institutions. They will also be allowed to make loans to co-operative marketing associations to aid the latter in the processing and storage of commodities. Each of the banks will start with a capital of \$5,000,000. Each will be permitted to issue tax-free bonds or debentures in an amount equal to ten times the capital and surplus which accrues. This will give a credit pool of \$660,000,000 to the farmers of the country. Each of the Government banks is authorized to purchase or rediscount agricultural paper of from six months' to three years' maturity. The directors of the Federal land banks will be the *ex officio* directors of the intermediate credit banks.

To tide over emergencies until the new system is established, Congress prolonged the active life of the War Finance Corporation to February 29, 1923. That body has rendered distinguished service in helping to tide over agriculture during the past two years. It was especially helpful to a group of commodity co-operative associations engaged in selling for their members cotton, tobacco, peanuts, and rice.

AGRICULTURAL CREDIT CORPORATIONS

Congress also authorized the formation of a new system of agricultural credit corporations whose primary purpose is to make loans on live stock. These organizations are placed under the Comptroller of the Currency. They may be started anywhere by private individuals having an initial capital of \$250,000. Banks that are members of the Federal Reserve System may subscribe for stock in them to the extent of six per cent of their capital and surplus. The act also authorizes the formation of a special series of million-dollar rediscount corporations to purchase the paper of the agricultural credit corporations.

WHAT THE NEW ACT WILL DO

The average farmer will scarcely realize that there has been any change in the credits structure. He will get his money in his accustomed way and will be faced with the usual difficulties incident to his personal worthwhileness.

The individual farmer will find that he can make a nine-month loan, where formerly he could only make a six-month loan, and after his products are raised he may store them in a licensed

warehouse, take his receipt to any bank, and borrow for three, six, and even nine months. But he will continue to pay the prevailing rate of interest charged in his community.

The tenant farmer, or the poor farmer whose land is already mortgaged to the hilt, will continue to pay high prices for loans. For the thought behind this credit act was not to give direct assistance to the farmer, but to make bankable notes and paper more fluid in character by widening the investment market.

There will be a distinct gain to agriculture from the passage of the act. Local banks need not be so loaded up as formerly, because they may sell their loans either to the Federal Reserve banks or to the new Governmental credit banks. Intelligent, independent-minded farmers will learn enough about the new system to "talk up to and talk back at" their banker friends when the latter say they are already loaded down with agricultural loans.

Co-operative marketing associations are the particular gainers under the act. These organizations are now assured a permanent Governmental agency that will advance to them against their secured notes or warehouse receipts enough money to enable them both to process and to market the products of their members. A co-operative association is not limited in its dealings to a single bank. In co-operation with the Federal Farm Loan Board, it may arrange a pool among the various banks to secure loans running into the millions. Under the law, such an association may borrow up to seventy-five per cent of the market value of products stored by it. This type of competition may stimulate the commercial banks to friendlier working relations with sound co-operatives.

NEXT STEPS IN RURAL CREDITS

While a greater fluidity in the circulation of sound agricultural securities is given by the new act, the end of rural credit legislation is not yet in sight. The personal credit requirements of the poor farmer and the tenant farmer should have attention. For them there can be created a system of co-operative personal credit societies such as prevail in many parts of Europe.

The future will also call for constructive action to stem the growth of tenancy in the United States. The National Land Credit System might easily be modified. Special authority might be given the Federal land banks to work in co-ordination with State-created land purchase boards. Their joint activities would have to do with purchasing land from landlords at a fair valuation and reselling it to would-be home owners on a longer period of time than is now provided for in the Farm Loan Act. The experience of the Irish Land Commission, the Australian Commonwealth's land settlement experiments, and the work of the California Land Settlement Board show that this type of State aid to land purchase is feasible.

AFTER YOUR PLAYING

BY DAVID MORTON

A STRANGENESS gathers when your hands are still,
That moved like wands above the wakening keys,
To rear a glory with their dreamy will
Out of the gone and golden pageantries:
Dear, haunting shapes of queens and lovers come,
Pallid and frail, from out the gates of doom,
Thronging, with lips grown pitiful and dumb,
This hush that follows music in a room.

We should be still. . . . For these, so thinly straying,
Drowsy with time and heavy still with dreams,
Walk in the troubled slumber of your playing; . . .
And we should find no holy word that seems
Tender enough, in our quick, living breath,
For these, so timid and so new from death.

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF ELIHU VEDDER

BY LEILA USHER

WHETHER has seen the island of Capri and by moonlight has visited the Vedder villa, Torre Quattro Venti, will find it impossible to forget. On that strangely unreal island where even nature seems to partake of the theatrical, where the drop-curtain seems never to fall, where one always awaits a *dénouement*—there even the moonlight has a curious mystery all its own. On such a night I first saw the villa Torre Quattro Venti.

From the house out through the peristyle, on towards the little court with the music of its fountain's drip, to the studio apart from the house, and on to the great moon-whitened space in front of the villa, one felt that Vedder and Capri combined had cast their spell. The effect was heightened by the situation on the side of the cliff, the sea visible through a cleft to the right and again to the left, and old Vesuvius brooding over all. Verily the four winds could blow about that tower high up where Vedder slept, and not affect the calm beauty of that moonlit scene.

Between this spot and Vedder there was a harmony that was lacking in his Roman home, though that too had its charm. In Rome he seemed to be merely staying, an observer, a worker who was always hoping, always doubting, always asking the unanswerable questions of life; but in Torre Quattro Venti he really lived a part of that strangely beautiful spot.

In Vedder there was a delightful mixture of the Oriental and Occidental that

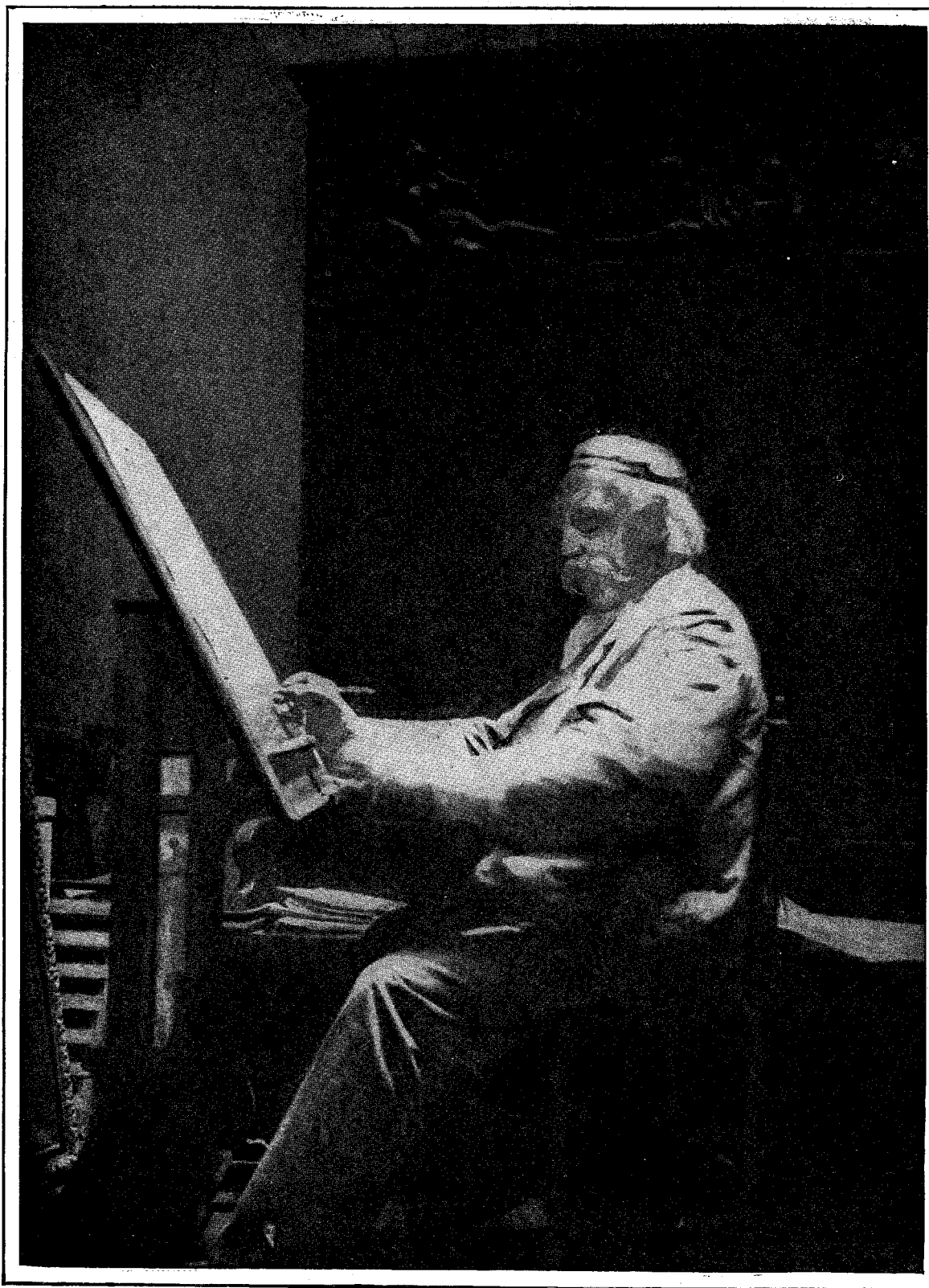
showed in his villa and often in his art, and was surely one reason why he could illustrate Omar Khayyam's great poem in a way to make the whole world acknowledge him to be one of the great illustrators of the age.

It was this unusual quality in his work, born of a union of the spirit of the East and West, that drew me to his paintings when, as a young girl, I first saw illustrations of his work in the "Century Magazine"—"Questioning the Sphinx," "Weirdness," "The Lost Mind," some gnarled and wind-blown trees, and others as Vedderesque as these. Years after, in New York, when he was paying a visit to America, a friend asked if I would like to meet him. I replied that I would rather meet the artist Vedder than any other living man. It was arranged that I was to dine with him, so for the first time I came into contact with that brilliant mind. A personality so individual, an appearance so striking and unusual, a power of conversation so remarkable, it has never been my good fortune to see combined in any other person. His talk was like fireworks, a rush, a gleam, a sparkle, and combined with a marvelous power of suggestion which aroused thought in others. He loved to talk in pictures, and those pictures were unforgettable. He seemed to have no desire to be merely accurate to the fact as presented to the physical eye, but with Oriental relish he instantly went after the meaning of the fact. His insight cut like a knife, and his tongue followed quick upon the heels

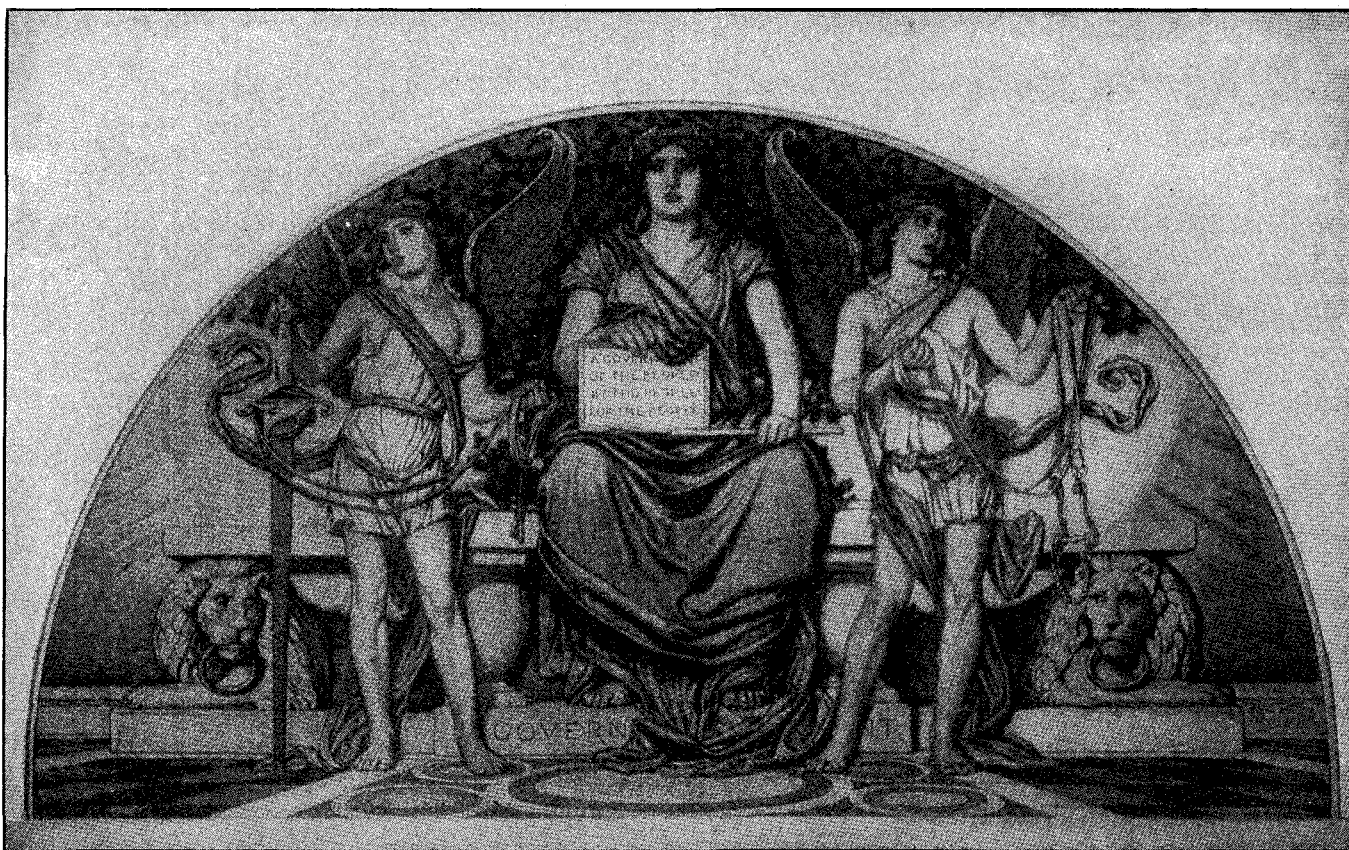
of his thought, hitting a person or a thing as a shot hits a bull's-eye. Not that he dreamed of a hurt, or felt the personal matter of it; his mind was bent upon solving the problem; and, again like the Oriental, he was intensely positive. This naturally disconcerted precise and accurate persons, consequently such lost the whole inspiration of Vedder's mind.

Emerson has spoken of how grateful it is to find in a man or woman "a new emphasis all his own." This emphasis all his own Vedder surely had, for when a thing came out of the Vedder mint he had left his stamp indelibly upon it. James Russell Lowell recognized this fact when he first saw Vedder's pictures in the sixties, for he gave it as his opinion that here was an artist who had struck a new note in American art.

From the first his paintings were acknowledged to be strong and original, but the range and beauty of his art few people can know or appreciate until there is held a posthumous exhibition of his drawings, paintings, and sculpture. A great loan exhibition would bring together works from private collections all through the East, but even so, there would still be left his mural decorations in the library at Bowdoin College and in the Huntington house on Fifth Avenue, New York City, and those in the Congressional Library, besides many exquisite bits of sculpture which have never been cast in bronze. If such an exhibition were to be really complete



FROM AN AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPH TAKEN IN ELIHU VEDDER'S STUDIO AT CAPRI



Painted by Elihu Vedder

"GOVERNMENT." FROM THE CONGRESSIONAL LIBRARY AT WASHINGTON

Photograph by Curtis & Cameron

it should also contain some of the fascinating sketches that are in his Capri studio, many of them unsigned, but all full of vitality, and touched with the imagination of a genius of whom America will one day be profoundly proud.

Vedder's way of going to the root of things, dealing with essentials, made him the most helpful of critics for the art student. With vividness and force he would expound the principles of art, knowing that, given a knowledge of principles, it must always rest with the student to work out his own salvation. His vision was so deep, his love of art so profound, that to hear him talk on art was to extend one's own power of appreciation, which, after all, is perhaps the true end of all art. He never encouraged a student to imagine that there was any royal road to art, and he would say, "My idea is, learn all that you can about the painting of the past, and then go them one better—if you can!"

After spending the greater part of a lifetime expressing himself in line, color, and form, Vedder, at the age of seventy-seven, burst forth into poetry; and gave as his reason for so doing, that it was something he must get out of his system, and then he would go back to art. But, with him, art went hand in hand with his writing. Day after day I remember him as he sat in his studio illustrating his poems, and illuminating his manuscript with the steady hand of youth. I can see his head, covered by the ever-present scullcap, bent over his work, as he wrought with the love of the cloistered monk of old; and his sympathy with the monk's

"Cloistered Ease" he has left us in a poem entitled

"ON AN ILLUMINATED MISSAL"

Fair lines as beautiful as these
Must have been drawn in cloistered
ease

By hands made perfect in the art
That springs from a contented heart.

So he could work in peace on his be-
loved book

His sins the Prior took;
Nor did the mingled yell
Of Guelph or Ghibelline reach his
quiet cell,
Nor did their rage

Leave slightest trace on its illumined
page.

There the quaint insect or simple
flower,

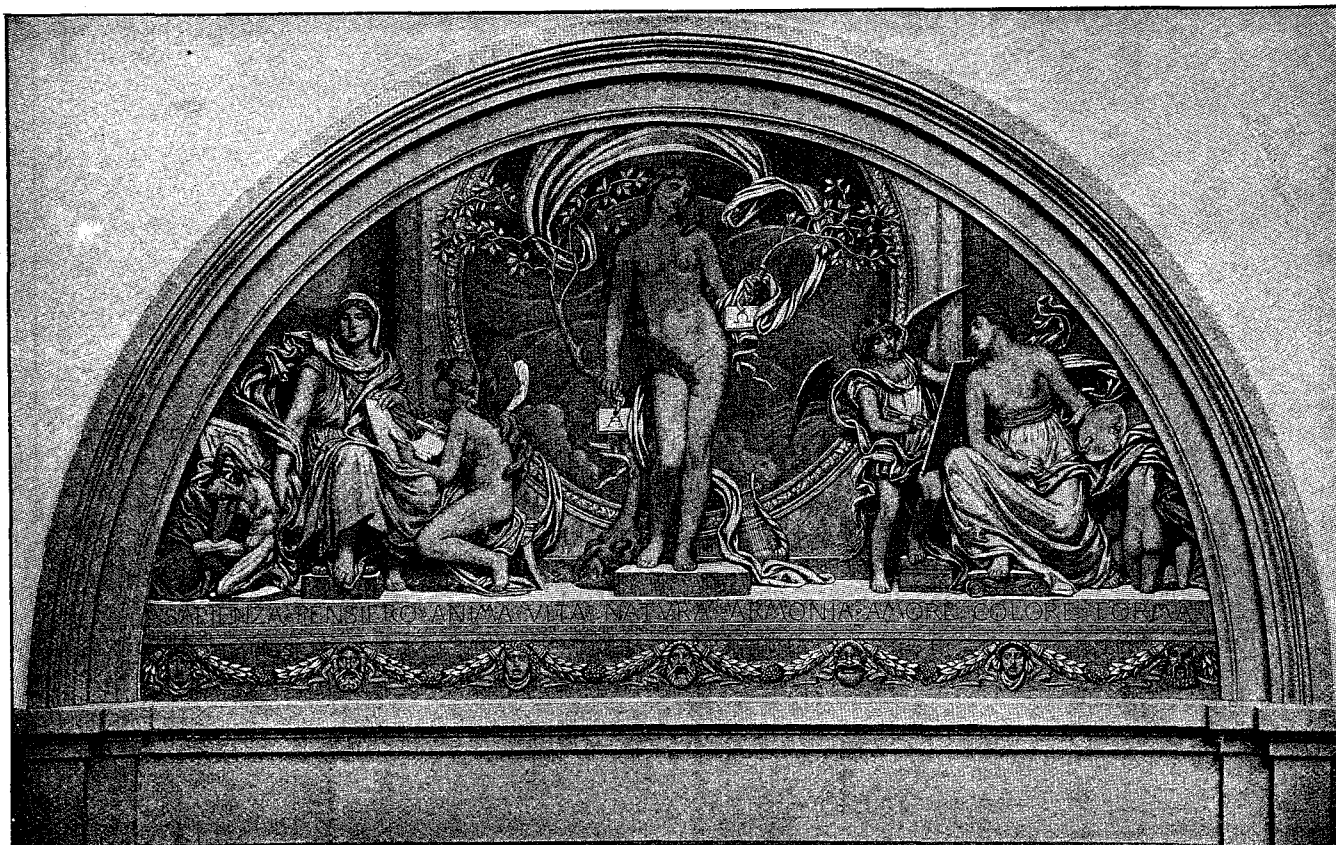
Fair emblem of the passing hour,
Lives as fresh in purple, green and
gold,

As when it did its wings or leaves
unfold.

Yes—all is fresh as on that day
Its last page met his loving eye.
We see him take one lingering look
And close the volume with a sigh.

During a great part of two winters he devoted himself to writing, "jotting down his thoughts while dressing and undressing," as he expressed it. Not only did he write poems, but also short essays on all kinds of subjects. These mostly remain unknown, as American publishers have thought they saw no profit in producing them. Apropos of this, Vedder said that his publishers wrote him that they could not publish his poems and essays now—that his

book, "The Digressions of V.," had been a surprise, but you could not continue to surprise people. "I replied," said V., "that their reason gave me a creepy feeling, that it sounded something like, 'You can bamboozle the public some of the time, but you can't expect to bamboozle the public all of the time.'" This seemed to give him much amusement, for he had lived away from America too long to understand our business acumen; and, so far as I was even able to discover, he hadn't a practical bone in his body. It was as impossible to think of Vedder accepting the patronage of the rich and so-called great as to think of him truckling to the same class for gold. He was too downright honest, too independent and primal a character to bow to the accidental and superficial in this world. He had to have truth and reality in people and things, and in him there dwelt as mighty a love of anything really human as in Lincoln himself. It might with truth be said of Vedder what Andrew Lang said of Alexandre Dumas, "Because you overflowed with wit, you could not be serious. Because you created with a word, you were said to scamp your work. Because you were never dull, never pedantic, incapable of greed, you were to be censured as inaccurate and prodigal." This reminds me of what Vedder himself said of the great of to-day. "To be great nowadays one must be stupid, that is, absorbed in one thing. One must not be gay or too inclined to see the ridiculous, for if one is many-sided, they say he is not to be depended upon as to facts, is not accurate, and as for his geography! Be dull,



PANEL FOR THE BOWDOIN COLLEGE ART BUILDING

see facts but not their significance, and you are accounted learned."

Once he said of conventional society, "If I had liked that sort of thing, and the lion business, I could have had enough of it. That reminds me of one night, years ago, in London, at a crowded reception where all kinds of big-bugs were assembled, and we were standing about, hot and uncomfortable in our high, stiff collars, waiting for the interesting thing that rarely happens at such places, when suddenly I saw an East Indian enter the room. He wore his native costume, his neck was bare and free, and I could not help thinking that he looked like the only real human being there. He was followed by a slate-colored, pock-pitted attendant who gave me the impression that he might, at a shrug of the Indian's shoulder, put a halter around any one of our necks, and before one could say aye, yes, or no, the thing would be finished." It is easily seen from this description wherein his interest focused. He was not entertained by gossip about the high and mighty, nor was he taking note that this one turned out his toes, or another wore a scarlet necktie; which accounts for the fact that so many people have criticised "The Digressions of V." because there was so little said about the famous people of the day. Perhaps, as some one said of Emerson, he looked upon kings, emperors, princes, and potentates as "children in masquerade." To him they were not the real people in the world, and so long as there were real people, why waste one's time on the others?

V.'s characterization of art, of people and things was often as amusing as it was illuminating. Of Walt Whitman he said, "He was a pretentious old tramp, with gleams." In speaking of Browning he remarked, "I could never understand Browning's constant striving to be strong and manly—was it fear? Had he a doubt?" Regarding some modern French artists he said, "They take nature and strangle her until she is purple in the face, and then they proceed to decompose her, with awful results!" Another time he said of some recent art much eulogized, "Yes, they paint sunlight effects—the light playing over things beautifully, but one can see that all the time in nature, and after they have done it, what of it? Do you see a mind behind it? One man among them all may show mind, the rest are merely painting what they see with their eyes, no part of themselves."

I remember his saying of a talented American painter, "The trouble with him is that he came of a long line of clergymen ancestors, and the cussedness of the whole line is bottled up in him." When I asked about another artist, saying that I had heard that a love affair had ~~tused~~ him up, V. replied, "If you call the love of whisky a love affair, yes. But no man was ever really knocked out by a love affair, for that is cured by another love affair; but you can't cure whisky with more whisky." I once asked him to describe the studio of a certain artist, Blank, which I had heard admired, and V. said, "Oh, his rooms are full of flirty, snoopy corners—that's Blank, you know; he moves

in a mysterious way his wonders to perform."

One day I came in just as he was laying down a book of poems that he had been reading, and he looked up and said, "There is a good deal of humbug in this book. So far as I know, there is not the sort of love that is talked of in these poems. In reality there is passion, and there is the calm, pure affection that I had for my mother, the purest feeling I have ever known. Passion is the thing that makes a man risk his life or his reputation for the moment, but it always calms down, it is never lasting."

One time I was complaining that I could do nothing with the model who was posing for me, and he said, "The trouble with her is that she is too well-bred and stupid. You need one who can act and has possibilities. Do you know that the too perfect is devilish near the tame?"

In my note-book, under the date of July 19, 1912, I read this: "To-day V. criticised my pronunciation of a French word, saying, 'Pronounce that word correctly; you are careless.' Then he paused, and added, 'It is just like me; I was impervious to education, a regular water-proof!'"

This brings to mind a day when he was "chasing participles." "Where is my dictionary?" he asked. "I ought to know about participles, for once I asked William Dean Howells, and he began, 'The participial form'—and I said, 'There you go, the participial form!' and of course he didn't go on. It served me right, and I have never known whether it was best to use the participial form

a great deal, or not to use it a great deal, but I go by my ear and that is pretty good."

It was impossible to tell how the simplest thing was going to strike Vedder's imagination; and he was so intensely alive to everything that it was rare indeed when a thing escaped his original and spicy comment.

On one occasion we had been searching for a certain gallery in a distant part of Rome, and I became hungry. We went into a little café and I ordered a raw egg. V. watched me swallow that egg with a most whimsical expression on his face and then remarked, "Nobody would know that you were going around with that egg inside of you." So much for seeing things in pictures. Another time, when we were late for dinner, he offered me a spoonful of mashed potato, sticky from long waiting, saying, "Have some of this potato; if there is anything inside of you that needs mending, this will glue you together in great shape."

Often, at twilight, on a winter's afternoon I would go in and find V. sitting by the fire after the day's work was over. It was then that he loved best to talk, and he missed his old friends—gone whence no traveler returns. As he said—

Now Winter's come, I sit and drink
The lees of Life, and sadly think
Of sweet friends gone—I know not
where—

"Chill is the air of gardens bare,
And a wind now blows forlorn
That takes the rose and leaves the
thorn."

One night he looked up as I entered and said, "I was just thinking what a tidy little Bible Shakespeare could have



A BOOK PLATE DRAWN BY ELIHU VEDDER
FOR THE AUTHOR OF THIS ARTICLE

written had he wanted to." Then he went on and talked of Milton, Bacon, Johnson, and the rest of them. How "Milton wrote with such perfection, and Shakespeare, you know, was a good deal of a tomboy, but—" Then, "What interesting things these masques must have been, when all the music and acting was performed by the royal crew!" He would go on and charm and beguile in a way that left you feeling that you knew those people better than you had ever known them from reading learned and critical dissertations, for Vedder had a way of vitalizing everything he touched.

Another time he said, "As you came in I was just thinking of the history of the devil. How in Greek and Roman times he did not appear, but how he

cavorted in Christian times; how evil spirits ran rampant with the Japanese," and so on for some time about his Majesty the evil one.

Strangely enough, with no college education nor pretensions to learning, Vedder could create a literary atmosphere such as one rarely finds even in the studies of wise critics. And the way he could set one's imagination ablaze by the contagion of his creative force was as exhilarating as it was unfeeling.

With him, writing was done for the love of it, because he must express himself that way. In his own lines he tells us how it was:

'TIS BETTER SO

As some unnoticed mountain, silent
and apart,
Standing for centuries a monument
of peace,
Suddenly, without warning, furiously
breaks out,
Pouring the glowing lava from its
burning heart;
So have I stood in silence all my former
days,
And only now pour out my heart's
long-treasured lays;
Perhaps 'tis better so—the lava's glow
Against the coming night will
brighter show.

It is impossible not to feel that all that Vedder ever said or wrote or did falls far short of the man's power and possibilities. The impression he gave of eternal youth and of inexhaustible creative force, even at the age of seventy-eight years, seems to be one sure proof of his great genius. And of such a type of American genius Emerson must have thought when he asked,

Can rules and tutors educate
The semi-god whom we await?

THREE YEARS OF PROHIBITION

AN INTERVIEW WITH ROY A. HAYNES, FEDERAL PROHIBITION
COMMISSIONER, BY WILLIAM P. HELM, JR.

HE had just come back to Washington from a transcontinental trip when I walked into his office to ask him if prohibition is really prohibiting. I wanted the truth about reports that bootlegging had run riot through the Nation. There was the ring of authority in his voice and the conviction of sincerity in his tone. He impressed me somewhat as a human dynamo, alert, quick, forceful.

His first impression upon me was that of a zealot without a trace of the charlatan, and that impression grew stronger as the interview proceeded.

He answered questions in rapid-fire order. Sometimes he beat me to the next question. Often he led me into new avenues of thought. Always he was decisive, candid, seemingly eager to tell the long story of prohibition's uphill fight, crowding one point fast upon another, pouring it all out in a rolling

torrent of words that kept my pencil flying over the paper.

And what he told me I shall try to tell you as he told it.

Question. Mr. Commissioner, does prohibition prohibit?

Answer. No; prohibition is not one hundred per cent effective. Neither is any other law.

There is a law against murder. Does it prohibit murder? There is a law against stealing. Have the safe and vault manufacturers, the lock-makers, the burglary insurance companies, gone out of business?

The Prohibition Law is a new law. Those laws I have cited are older than the Nation. They go back to the days of Moses. If the enforcement of those laws is not one hundred per cent effective, is it reasonable to expect the enforcement of the Prohibition Law to become one

hundred per cent effective in three years?

But the enforcement of the Prohibition Law is more effective this year than it was last year; and it will be more effective next year than it is this year. In time the Prohibition Law will be as effectively enforced as any other law.

Question. Should the Prohibition Law be modified or repealed?

Answer. No; laws are made primarily for the very class of people who do not like them. Shall we, for the good of the land, repeal the laws against murder because those laws are hard to enforce? Shall we nullify the laws against arson because we find that in times of business depression there is a prevalence of incendiary fires?

To repeal or nullify the Prohibition Laws would cure no evils that arise

from the liquor traffic. On the other hand, if we repealed those laws, we would establish a precedent which would make it much easier for us to repeal any other law that might be difficult of enforcement.

The real friends of the Prohibition Law—that great body of intelligent, quiet, patriotic Americans who are responsible for it—are not contending that it cannot be enforced. They are not asking for its repeal. It is only the enemy of the law that claims it can't be enforced; only the man who doesn't like it wants it repealed. Friends of the law are asking for a fair and square deal, nothing more.

That, they are prepared to insist on. A three-year trial, or a four-year trial, is not long enough to be satisfactory. The liquor laws had their period of trial for nearly one hundred and fifty years.

Question. Are we making progress in enforcing the law?

Answer. Decidedly. It was never contemplated that the Federal Government would have to police the liquor traffic. Under the terms of the Eighteenth Amendment that is clearly left to the States.

All States, with two exceptions, have enacted enforcement legislation. Most of the cities are co-operating wholeheartedly. The county officers are doing likewise.

We are rapidly approaching the day—indeed, it is almost here—when the policeman, the sheriff, the State official, everywhere will class the Prohibition Law where it properly belongs, with all the other laws, and enforce that law as impartially as they enforce the laws against theft and murder.

Question. Are we curbing the bootlegger?

Answer. To a degree the general public does not appreciate. This country annually before prohibition consumed about 133,000,000 gallons of red liquor. In 1920, with a faulty permit system and an organization new and operating without precedent, withdrawals from bond totaled about 12,500,000 gallons. In 1921, which included six months of this Administration, our withdrawals were reduced to less than 3,500,000 gallons. In the calendar year 1922 withdrawals of medicinal whisky totaled 1,819,888 gallons.

These figures tell us that bonded whisky can't be had from the bootlegger. It is impossible to get bonded whisky from any illegal vender. The stuff the bootlegger sells to-day has been analyzed by our chemists. Ninety-eight per cent of it is poison—injurious to health and often dangerous to life. That is bootleg whisky.

The bootlegger claims that he is importing genuine bonded goods. We have not been entirely successful in stopping the flow of contraband liquor to America, but the stuff that's coming in—well, the Scotch is made from Cuban cane

and the rye from poisonous alcohol and coloring matter. The labels are printed by the millions in the West Indies. You can find printing-presses there with the type set up for almost any kind of imported labels you are looking for. If you can't find them, you'll have little difficulty in having imitations designed.

That is what the bootlegger is offering his clients to-day—that and moonshine. Now of course we've had the moonshiner with us for generations. He isn't a new institution. It is almost impossible to eradicate him—about as difficult, I should say, as it would be to kill all the snakes in the country. But we are holding him in hand and depressing his activities more and more each year. He is under control.

The bootlegger is finding it harder to-day than ever before to do business. He will find it harder to-morrow, and harder still the next day. The police, the sheriffs, and other local officials are getting hotter after him every day. The days of the bootlegger on a National scale are numbered, and the number is small.

But don't think the bootlegger is a new institution. He existed long before the Eighteenth Amendment was adopted. How many houses of ill fame used to sell liquor without a license?

Question. The assertion is made frequently that drunkenness is increasing; is that true?

Answer. Absolutely false. Here are some figures from States where law enforcement has been most difficult:

New York. Arrests for drunkenness in New York City have decreased 67 per cent during the three dry years as compared with the annual average wet period of 1910 to 1918. Drunken cases in the courts have been cut to one-third of their former average. The decrease in the number of drunken women arrested has been 81 per cent. Arrests for assaults and misdemeanors decreased 55 per cent. Penal commitments decreased one-third. And, notwithstanding an increase of more than ten per cent in population in New York City, the death rate in 1921 was 23 per cent below that of 1915.

New Jersey. Arrests for drunkenness during the three dry years decreased 26.6 per cent from the average of the preceding three wet years. In Paterson the decrease was 24.1 per cent. In Jersey City it was 14.8 per cent. Throughout the State deaths from alcoholism decreased 29 per cent.

Massachusetts. Arrests for drunkenness decreased 49 per cent, on the basis stated above. Commitments to the State Reformatory for Women decreased 84 per cent; to Reformatory for Men, 89 per cent.

Missouri. Arrests for drunkenness in the largest cities and towns decreased 73 per cent during the three dry years as compared with the last three wet years.

Ohio. That is my own State, and I have looked into conditions there quite

closely. In response to a questionnaire sent to each mayor of the 90 cities in Ohio having more than 5,000 population we find this comparison of arrests for drunkenness in wet and dry years: For the fiscal year ending June 30, 1918, 33,800; for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1922, 17,655. The number of men sent to the workhouse was 10,000 less than that of the last year during the open saloon. The number of orphan children sent to State homes was fewer by 20 per cent.

The State Superintendent of Banks reports that the 752 State banks show savings accounts with more than \$3,000,000 in excess of the largest amount ever reported before.

Question. You have mentioned the check on "red liquor." What about the brewing of beer?

Answer. At the beginning of this fiscal year there were about 500 breweries engaged in the manufacture of near-beer. Word was received from every side that many of these breweries were not obeying the law. We acted; 285 of them have been reported for violation of the law; 95 of these plants are now under seizure by the Government; 60 breweries have been seized since July 1.

Two of these breweries have submitted offers in compromise of \$96,000 each, other offers reach from \$20,000 to \$60,000 each, and none of those offers mitigate possible criminal action against the companies.

I have long been persuaded that fines against large violators are but small deterrents, so we are bringing criminal charges in Federal courts against all breweries found guilty of violating the law. We are not only revoking permits of the guilty, but we are also refusing to reissue permits to persons who have violated the provisions of their permits, and that has resulted in closing down about fifty near-beer plants in recent months.

Question. Are you obtaining convictions in the courts?

Answer. More than 30,000 convictions for violation of the law have been obtained within the last eighteen months.

Question. Is it true that prohibition is driving the whisky addict to drugs?

Answer. It is not. My Bureau enforces the Narcotic Act as well as the Prohibition Law. Recent reports that society maids and matrons who formerly gathered around teacups or had their whisky and soda now sniff cocaine are utterly without foundation. Doubtless there are narcotic addicts in social circles as well as elsewhere, and, while the drug situation is always what might be termed alarming, there is ample justification for the statement that general conditions are improving.

Question.—Are the States, with the exception of the two which have failed

to enact enforcement laws, upholding your hands?

Answer. They are enforcing the law with excellent results, for the most part. In my own State of Ohio, for instance, fines and taxes collected against violators of the Prohibition Laws aggregated \$2,622,000 in twenty-two months.

Question. What about the man in public or private life who talks dry and drinks wet?

Answer. I must admit that a serious difficulty to-day in connection with Prohibition Law enforcement work is the surprising attitude of many persons in official and private life—men admittedly of high standing and great influence in their respective social, professional, or business spheres. These men would not knowingly wink at the violation of any other statute, but they sanction and participate in the illegal traffic in intoxicating liquor without any seeming shock to their consciences.

These citizens, it seems, have not yet realized that there is only one question involved in Prohibition Law enforcement, and that question is, "Are you for or against the Constitution of the United States?"

I do not wonder that bootleggers and criminals violate the law, but it is somewhat difficult for me to understand how prominent clubmen, business and professional men become parties to such violations and create a demand for their continuance by the purchase of contraband.

Question. Who are the guiltier in such cases: the men who sell or the men who buy?

Answer. If there can be any different degree of responsibility among citizens for the observance of law, men of such influential circles as these should be considered even more guilty than those of whom society expects less.

The citizen who at his club, home, restaurant, hotel, or elsewhere violates the Prohibition Law not only does injustice to himself, but sets an example to those about him—frequently his own employees—which only encourages further violations and sets in motion corrupt influences which go on and on. When men of standing and influence do these things which they know to be in defiance of the law and Constitution, there is reason for grave concern. Admittedly, such practices make our work more difficult and bring an odium upon the violators, not upon the law.

If one group of citizens have a right to say, "I do not like this law and will not observe it," others have an equal right to say that they do not like another law and will not observe it; and still others have an equal right to say that they do not like another law and will not observe it. Only Governmental chaos can result from such an attitude.

There is great danger that those most favored under the law shall become neglectful of their duties and responsibilities to the law. In many instances

those citizens making up this group of high, influential, and respectable men are the very men who depend most steadfastly upon, and, indeed, need most, the enforcement of law to protect their large property rights and individual interests.

If by their example in the non-observance of this particular law there should develop a lack of regard for other laws—a lack of regard upon the part of others for the laws upon which these men depend for the protection of their large interests—whose loss of property, prosperity, and happiness would be so large as theirs?

Question. Where the example to others is not involved, is there any justification—such as in drinking in one's home—for violation of the Prohibition Law?

Answer. None whatever. Every citizen, whether foreign-born or native, enters into a contract with his Government to obey its Constitution and laws. Contracts are covenants, not scraps of paper. If the contract of capital with labor, or labor with capital, is broken, industrial chaos results. If the contract upon which a home is founded is broken, domestic tranquillity disappears. And if the contract between the Government and any considerable number of its citizens is broken, at once the very foundations of the Government are undermined.

Question. There is a feeling, justified or not, that the rich violator may escape with a fine, while the poor man goes to jail. Do you care to comment on that?

Answer. I do. The Prohibition Law applies to all; this Bureau plays no favorites. All violators look alike to us; they are in the same class. We are enforcing the Prohibition Law to the best of our ability against the rich and the poor, the man and the woman, the white man and the black man, the man with "pull" and the man without it, all alike.

Question. How large a force have you?

Answer. About 3,600 employees, all told, are attached to the Bureau. We have made it a point also to appoint only employees who are personally in sympathy with the law. We believe that, while a conscientious employee may enforce a law whether he favors it or not, the law will be better enforced by employees who believe thoroughly in the law themselves.

Question. How long do you think it will take to bring the Prohibition Law to its maximum effectiveness?

Answer. How long will it rain? How long will the sun shine? Nobody knows. We can only give our individual opinions.

Chief Justice Taft said the other day: "Not until we have tried this law for at least ten years may we with propriety discuss whether or not the law is a success or a failure."

Former Governor Allen said recently: "We are going through Nationally the same experience that the several States went through when they adopted Prohibition Laws prior to the enactment of the Eighteenth Amendment." He added that for the first ten or twelve years the minority in Kansas made considerable trouble, but after that period opposition rapidly subsided until to-day the Prohibition Law in Kansas is enforced as successfully as any other law.

The facts disclose remarkable progress.

Question. In your judgment, is the sentiment of the people of the United States firmly behind the Prohibition Law?

Answer. Overwhelmingly. I believe that if the United States were to vote to-morrow on prohibition, it would vote in favor of it by the largest majority ever recorded in this country.

Prohibition is here to stay.

Question. Where, in your judgment, does most of the clamor against prohibition originate?

Answer. Mostly with the propagandists of Europe. They see the loss of the American market and they see the handwriting on their own walls. The day is coming when all, or nearly all, of the civilized world will be dry. The propagandists know this, and they are trying in every conceivable way to discredit prohibition here.

The head of the prohibition movement in Europe had heard so much about the breakdown of prohibition in this country that he came to the United States personally to investigate. He landed at New York. The first night he was there he stationed himself at a corner to count the drunken men go by. He waited there for hours, but failed to see one drunkard.

He thought, perhaps, he was unfortunate in his location. So the next night he went to another section, far away from the first. He duplicated his first night's experience.

Then he went to Philadelphia, and was no more successful than he had been in New York. He went from there to Baltimore, and there he saw one man, only one, and that man was about half-drunk.

"I am utterly amazed," he told me. "Prohibition in America is succeeding beyond the dreams of the most ardent prohibitionist in Europe. Why, over there the general impression is that the entire American people are engaged daily and nightly either in buying or selling liquor."

Question. One last question, Mr. Commissioner: What is the responsibility of the citizen who sees that the Prohibition Law is being broken? Should he notify the police?

Answer. Would he notify the police if he saw a robbery or murder being committed?

THE CHURCH REVOLUTION IN RUSSIA

BY LEO PASVOLSKY

IN the course of the past few months a new and novel revolution took place in Russia. In March, 1917, a political revolution swept away the Government of the Czar. In November, 1917, a social revolution established in Russia the Communist régime. And in May, 1922, a Church revolution overthrew the authority of the All-Russian Patriarch and introduced far-reaching changes in the organization of the Russian Church.

So outstanding an event in the life of Russia is of course important enough in itself. But what is really astounding in this situation is the fact that the events connected with it indicate a very definite and determined attempt on the part of the Soviet Government to introduce such an organization into the Russian Church as would make it a handmaid of Communism. Just as in the realm of economic life the Communist régime, after making strenuous efforts to destroy capitalism, has now called capitalists to its rescue, so in the spiritual realm, after four years of more or less persistent efforts to root out religion, the Soviet régime has now bidden the Church to its own service.

The manner in which the whole programme has been carried out is thoroughly worthy of the best Soviet technique. And the story of the Church revolution is really one of the most fascinating chapters in the series of upheavals which have been the history of Russia for the past five years.

The sequestration of the church treasures for the relief of the famine-stricken regions, which caused a storm whose reverberations have been heard all over the world, was merely a skillfully chosen pretext for carrying out far-reaching plans. The Soviet leaders knew beforehand what the attitude of the Church authorities would be to such a policy. They deliberately forced the issue, and then swiftly followed it with drastic and determined actions, which have brought them exactly what they wanted—perhaps even with greater ease than they themselves had expected.

The establishment of the Soviet régime in Russia came almost simultaneously with a most important event in the life of the Russian Church. Under the Czar's régime the Church was a part of the State, with the Czar himself as the official head of the Church. After the March revolution the Church was separated from the State, and it reverted to the system of administration which had existed in it two centuries before. Prior to 1721 the Russian Church was headed by an All-Russian Patriarch. But Peter the Great, for state reasons, abolished the patriarchate and established the system under which the Czar became the head of the Church. In 1917, with the disappearance of the last Czar, the Church went back to the



Keystone

PATRIARCH TIKHON, FORMER HEAD OF THE RUSSIAN CHURCH. HE WAS FORCED TO ABDICATE BY THE SOVIET AUTHORITIES

patriarchate. In August, 1917, an All-Russian Church Congress took place in Moscow, for the convocation of which the Kerensky Government had appropriated two million rubles. The sessions of the Congress lasted for two months, and in November, almost simultaneously with the overthrow of the Provisional Government by the Bolsheviks, the Congress elected Metropolitan Tikhon, of Moscow, the All-Russian Patriarch. As the Patriarch once jocundly remarked, "To the booming of the guns the new Patriarch was born."

During the first two months of the Soviet régime the Church under its new

head remained quiescent. The whole country was living in the expectation of the All-Russian Constituent Assembly, which, it was confidently believed, would put an end to the Bolshevik usurpation. The Assembly met in January, and after a one-day session was dispersed by the Bolsheviks. This act was immediately followed by the inauguration of the Red Terror, which has persisted even to this day.

On January 19, 1918, Patriarch Tikhon made his first important move. In a solemn pronouncement he anathematized the Soviet régime, characterizing it as a band of murderers and forbid-



International
CATHEDRAL OF VASILY THE BEATIFIED, MOSCOW—A CHURCH BUILT BY IVAN THE
TERRIBLE IN 1554—"WHICH FOR MIXTURE OF STYLES, COLORS, AND ARCHITECTURAL
LINES HAS FEW EQUALS IN THE CIVILIZED WORLD"

ding its Christian members the benefits of the Church.

This action of the Patriarch was not, however, a serious matter as far as the Soviet leaders were concerned. Their response to it was the insertion in the Soviet Constitution of a paragraph providing for a complete separation of Church from State and of school from Church, and for a full freedom of "religious and anti-religious propaganda." But the next action of the Patriarch was of much more serious import. Five weeks later, on February 28, 1918, he issued an appeal for an opposition to the Soviet régime. This appeal brought forth a large number of street demonstrations, as well as other acts of protest against the Soviets. According to the Soviet authorities, 1,414 acts of this nature resulted from the Patriarch's appeal, and in almost all of them blood had flowed.

All this was during the first stage of the Soviet régime. The Red Terror made short and bloody work of all these attempts at opposition, and the Church settled down to a policy of passive resistance, while the Government merely

made ample use of its Constitutional provision of anti-religious propaganda. Placards bearing the legend, "Religion is an opiate for the people," became a familiar sight in the neighborhood of churches all over the country.

During the years that followed the life of the Russian Church was characterized by two important though slowly developing facts. The Communist anti-religious propaganda had a result which was just the reverse of that at which it aimed. Far from growing empty, the churches, both in the cities and in the country districts, became more crowded than ever. Instead of being rooted out, the "opiate" was penetrating more deeply than ever into the life of the people. Religion was rapidly becoming a force to be reckoned with. But side by side with this a crystallization along political lines was gradually taking place in the leadership of the Church.

The Patriarch remained in his Troitsk headquarters in Moscow, carefully and studiously steering clear of all political alignments, even during the strenuous flux of the various phases of the civil war. But the clergy which had been

forced to flee abroad by the vicissitudes of the civil strife, particularly in its higher leadership, was more and more openly drifting toward a definitely monarchistic orientation. At the same time the radical elements among the clergy remaining in Russia showed just as definite a drift in the direction of a Communist orientation. Chafing under the authority of the Patriarch, whose only political orientation seems to have been his unalterable, though passive, opposition to the Communist régime, these radical elements have been constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to ally themselves with the Soviet régime against the Patriarch in order to overthrow his authority, assume control of the Church's affairs, and ride to power on the rising wave of religious feeling. Their opportunity came toward the end of 1921.

The higher Russian clergy abroad finally succeeded in effecting a crystallization of its political orientation in the direction in which it had been drifting. A congress of fifteen bishops and archbishops was held in the Yugoslav city of Karlovics. Under the presidency of Archbishop Antony Khrapovitsky, one of the most reactionary of the higher dignitaries of the Russian Church, the Karlovics Congress pronounced itself in favor of a restoration of monarchy in Russia, and, according to some reports, announced the former Grand Duke Nicholas Nikolayevich their candidate for the throne. The action of the Karlovics Congress gave the radical clergy in Soviet Russia their opportunity, and the sequestration of the church treasures was an excellent starting-point for them and for their incongruous ally, the Soviet régime.

The sequestration decree brought the Patriarch out of his voluntary political seclusion. His subordinates appealed to him for instruction as to what should be their attitude toward the decree. He responded with a circular appeal to the Church to give up all of its smaller valuables for famine relief, but announced that the removal of such treasures as the holy vessels and the priestly robes would, according to the canons of the Church, constitute an act of sacrilege. In an attempt to carry out this interpretation, the clergy in various places refused to give up the treasures, which had to be removed by force. The Government quickly construed this refusal as an act of counter-revolutionary opposition to the Soviet régime. Fifty-four persons—laymen as well as clergy—were arrested, and a sensational trial was staged before the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal in Moscow.

Patriarch Tikhon and some of the higher dignitaries of the Church were brought before the Tribunal as witnesses, and strenuous attempts were made by the prosecuting state attorneys to connect the Patriarch and his entourage with the Karlovics Congress and its decisions. But the Patriarch denied all such connection and reiterated his stand

on the sequestration order, explaining that his interpretation was based solely upon his understanding of the canons of the Church, and not upon any political considerations. Neither the Patriarch nor any of his immediate associates were brought to trial, however, but the Tribunal dealt severely with the fifty-four men and women who were before it.

Eleven were sentenced to death, three to five years' imprisonment, thirteen to three years' imprisonment, and ten to one year's imprisonment. The rest were discharged.

Contrary to the reports which were sent out of Russia under the Soviet censorship to the effect that the sentence of death was not imposed at the time, five of the eleven who were sentenced to death were shot immediately after the conclusion of the trial. Only in the case of the other six has the execution been postponed.

The verdict of the Supreme Revolutionary Tribunal was handed down on May 8, and on May 12 a group of five priests called on the Patriarch. They announced to him that they represented the part of the clergy which held the Patriarch directly responsible for the blood of the five priests executed as the result of the Moscow trial, since they had acted in accordance with the policy laid down by the Patriarch. They also explained to him that, in the opinion of this part of the clergy, he had been responsible for the state of dissension and anarchy prevailing in the administration of the Church, since his persistence in opposing the Soviet régime had led to many counter-revolutionary acts. In view of all this, they demanded the Patriarch's immediate abdication, in order that a new All-Russian Church Congress might be convoked to re-establish order in the affairs of the Church. As the Soviet newspapers reported this momentous interview, "the Patriarch reflected for a short time, and then consented to the abdication."

This is the Soviet version of what took place. An entirely different version is found in the message to all members of the Orthodox Church, issued on June 18, 1922, by Metropolitan Agafangel, of Yaroslavl. According to this version, the Patriarch, following the events that took place in May, addressed the following communication to the Metropolitan:

"In view of the extreme difficulties in the administration of the Church which have arisen because of the fact that I am being brought before a civil tribunal, I deem it necessary for the good of the Church to place your Eminence at the head of Church affairs, pending the convocation of a Congress. The civil authorities have agreed to this. Be good enough, therefore, to come to Moscow without delay."

However, Metropolitan Agafangel was not permitted to come to Moscow. In the meantime a group of priests, headed by the rather notorious Bishop Antonin,

and known as "the Living Church," assumed control, establishing a Supreme Church Administration, headed by Antonin himself. The deposed Patriarch withdrew to the Don Monastery, and the new Administration officially took control of the Church's affairs.

The Church revolution was an accomplished fact.

At the same time that the demand for the Patriarch's abdication was served on him a manifesto was issued by a group of priests, headed by Bishop Antonin. Among the signatories of the manifesto were the priests who had called on the Patriarch and forced his abdication. One portion of the manifesto read as follows:

"We consider necessary the immediate convocation of an All-Russian Church Congress, which would pass judgment upon those who are responsible for the disorganization of the Church, which would establish an administration for the Church, and would provide for normal relations with the Soviet Government. The civil war against the State, which is conducted by the higher leaders of the Church, must cease."

Bishop Antonin, the leader of this group, had been from the beginning the guiding spirit of the Church revolution. A tall, thin man of fifty-five or thereabouts, with stooping shoulders and the blazing eyes of a fanatical zealot, he had been the acknowledged leader of the whole radical movement in the Church. His enmity toward the deposed Patriarch was of old standing. Time and again he had attempted to introduce changes in the technique of church services, and each time had been reprimanded by the head of the Church. A long time ago he announced himself on the side of the Lenine-Trotsky régime, basing this support of the Soviet idea on his belief that the Communism introduced in Russia is identical in spirit with the communism that, in his opinion, was practiced by the early Christians of the apostolic era.

In one of his first speeches after he became the head of the Church Bishop Antonin declared that the political orientation of his policy would be in the direction of a complete acceptance of the Soviet Government. And one of his closest associates, on the same occasion, made the point still clearer by saying:

"It is not sufficient to accept and recognize the Soviet Government. We must support with our moral authority the watchwords of the Social Revolution and cast out of the dogmatics of the Church canons everything that had been inserted there to please the capitalists and the landowners."

Both of these purposes were to have been accomplished at the Church Congress. In preparation for this Congress, the new leaders of the Church tried to do everything in their power to neutralize the opposition to themselves which showed itself unmistakably from the very beginning. Letters by the thousand poured into the offices of the

new Church Administration, most of them denunciatory in character. Bishop Antonin and his associates were called by every abusive name imaginable—most often of all, "Judas" and "traitor." This overwhelming opposition, however, did not deter Antonin. The Communist masters of Russia looked with distinct favor upon his enterprise, and the preparations for the Congress proceeded apace.

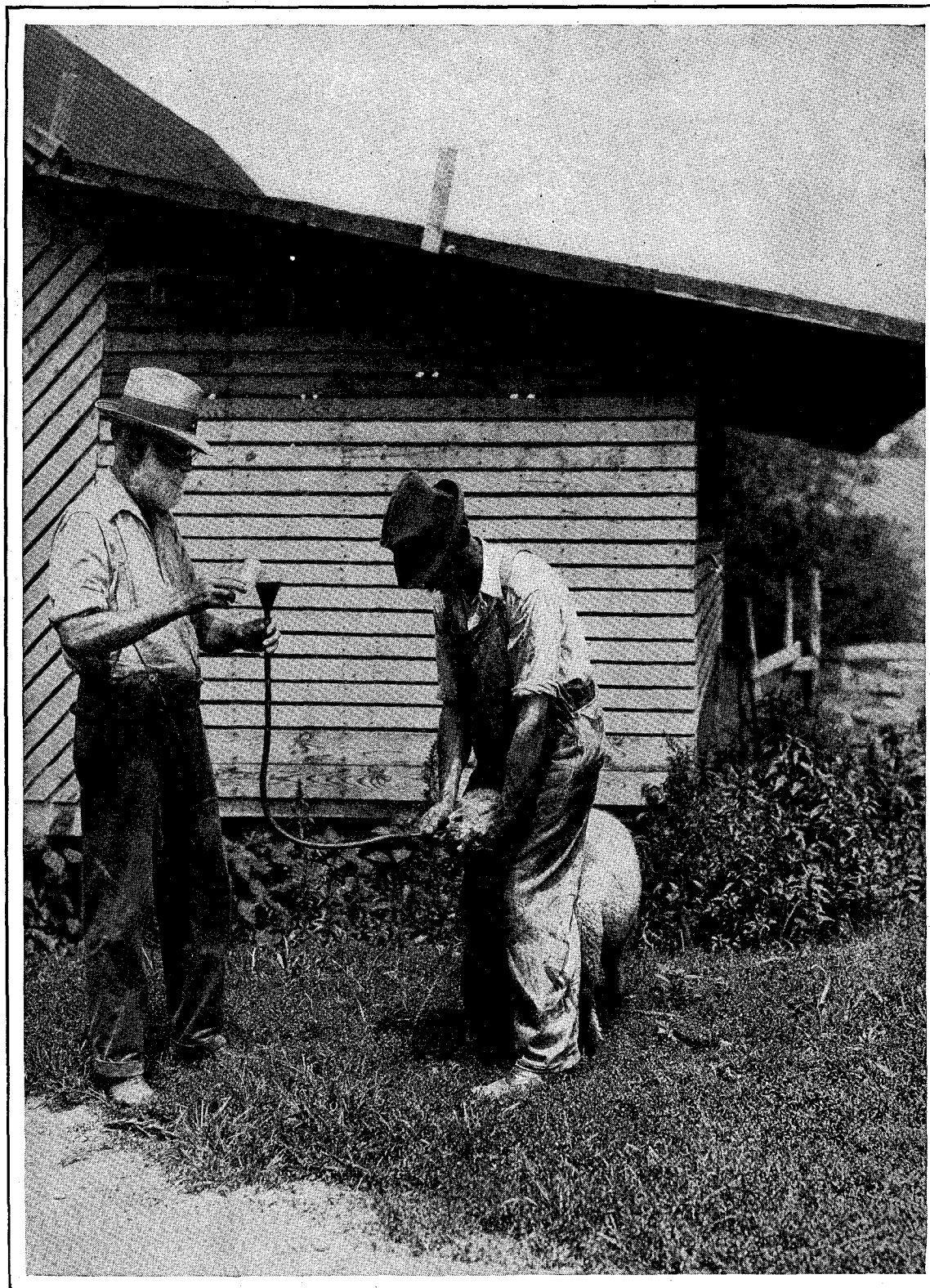
The Supreme Church Administration had learned well the technique of elections by means of which the Soviet leaders, though in a most sorry minority, have managed to keep themselves in power for five years. They knew exactly what sort of manipulations to engage in. One of the first reforms they announced was concerned with the changing of the personnel of the local church councils, which were to send representatives to the Congress. For a time it looked as though the general tenor of these elections would be as farcical as had been the manner of selecting a Patriarch in the old Russia of the early czars, before Peter abolished the patriarchate. Whenever a Patriarch died, the Czar would summon to Moscow all the higher dignitaries of the Church, and would send to the assembled conclave six sealed packets, each containing the name of a candidate. The Church dignitaries would then, with much praying and invoking the will of God, proceed to select one of these sealed packets, which would then be delivered to the Czar, opened by him, and the name of the new Patriarch would be announced to the populace.

When the Congress finally met in August, however, it appeared that things were much more difficult than Antonin and his friends had imagined. In spite of the fact that the Congress was carefully picked and packed, enough opposition developed there to lead to a new split and to throw things into even greater confusion, in which they still remain.

All this chaos has been of course welcomed by the leaders of the Soviet régime. Whichever way it turns out, they will be the gainers. If the Church loses its influence altogether through numberless dissensions and splits, the Soviet leaders would be the last to rue such an issue. Although, as things stand to-day, they would undoubtedly prefer to see the establishment of a Church of the kind that Bishop Antonin hopes to build up—a Red Church, created for the purpose of lending whatever moral authority it can wield to the tottering Communist régime, and supported and controlled by the Soviet leaders, against whom the deposed head of the Russian Church had hurled the most solemn anathema.

Political ambition makes for strange bedfellows. It is indeed an irony of fate that in order to preserve the power of Communism Lenine finds himself impelled to extend one hand to capitalism and the other to the Church.

IT LOOKS LIKE THE WATER CURE, BUT IT ISN'T



From C. E. Gopen, Washington, D. C. (Photo by Department of Agriculture)

IN A CASE LIKE THIS THERE IS LITTLE A SHEEP CAN DO OTHER THAN TAKE THE DOSE. THE MEDICINE BEING GIVEN THROUGH THE FUNNEL AND RUBBER TUBE IS A DILUTE SOLUTION OF COPPER SULPHATE, A CHEMICAL WHICH IS EXCEEDINGLY DISCOURAGING TO CERTAIN INTERNAL PARASITES

THE BOOK TABLE

CO-CREATIVE READING

BY ARNOLD MULDER

CARL VAN DOREN threw off the suggestion some time ago that there is such a thing as creative reading; that such men, for instance, as Howells often sincerely praised rather inferior books because they had read into them qualities that were not there, creatively supplying what the mind of the author had failed to give.

But that kind of reading is for geniuses only, or at least for persons of great talent. It shuts out most of us. But any intelligent person can be a co-creative reader. Knut Hamsun's "Hunger" was written some thirty years ago, and the plates of the English translation are said to have been shipped at that time to a New York publisher, who kept them in his basement all these years because, in his judgment, there was no public for the book in America. And there would probably not have been an audience for it now if the adventitious circumstance of Hamsun's winning the Nobel prize had not given his first book commercial advertising. So far as America was concerned, "Hunger" had actually not been written during all the years that the plates reposed in the publisher's vaults. Hamsun had completed his work, but it requires more than a writer to make a book a living force. (Any piece of literature becomes alive through the efforts of the author plus the efforts of the reader.) Homer is still being co-creatively written today, and some of us are still from time to time helping Shakespeare write his plays.

In other words, to make a book complete the mind of the creative writer must be met by the mind of the co-creative reader. The reader must recreate the book, thus making his attitude toward the literature of his country co-creative. If there had not fortunately been an audience of co-creative readers in Europe thirty years ago, "Hunger" would, ninety-nine chances out of a hundred, never have been born; or if born, it would have been a still-birth. It would not have become living literature.

The creative writer and the co-creative reader react on one another. The creative writer makes re-creative readers, and the re-creative readers make creative writers. To determine which is first is like deciding which is first, the owl or the egg. But it is not sufficiently understood by the average intelligent and well-educated person that he personally has a part in the creation of the literature of his country; that by becoming a co-creative reader he is helping to produce the medium in which the creative writer

can live and breathe. I am not thinking of money in this connection. Of course it is true, and has been true in all ages, that that particular form of literature that pays best at the moment flourishes most, and money has motivated more works of genius than most people are willing to believe. It is fairly certain that if the drama had not been a paying form of art in the Elizabethan age we should never have had "Hamlet" or "Macbeth." Dr. Johnson went so far as to say, "Nobody but a blockhead would write for anything but money!" But I am thinking here rather of a more subtle influence that a large body of co-creative readers have on creative writers. It is doubtful if any orator, no matter how eloquent, could go into an empty auditorium and deliver an impassioned address. He needs the audience to draw out his eloquence. Power goes out from audience to speaker; and in a less obvious way, but just as certainly, power goes out from a body of co-creative readers in a country to the creative writers of that country.

Writers who have achieved works of genius are often regarded transcendently, as if their work is somehow fore-ordained and inevitable, as if they would have written what they did no matter what the conditions under which they might have lived. Any one who has become sufficiently adult mentally to look at life in the realistic spirit knows that this is nonsense. Shakespeare wrote immortal plays because there was a demand for them—a commercial demand for one reason, but also a spiritual demand. If Shakespeare's parents had emigrated to the wilderness of America while he was a baby and circumstances had prevented him from touch with the culture of old England, the plays would probably never have appeared. It was the co-creative theater-goers of the Elizabethan era—most of them unconsciously co-creative, as is usually the case—who helped to make it possible for Shakespeare's genius to manifest itself in this form of art.

That is a very crude illustration, but it has the merit of being obvious. But, in a similar way, the conditions that surround the creative writer are all the time subtly influencing him and transforming his work. It is conceivable that a great scene of transcending beauty may have been prevented or marred because Shakespeare drank too much port (or too little!) and woke up with a dark-brown taste in his mouth, or because his wife allowed the cabbage to burn and spoiled the bard's appetite, or because his love affairs, hinted at in the Sonnets, were going wrong and were

making the world look cold and gray to him. To assert that a given work of art has come mystically from the mind of a mystical celestial artist through the medium of the human artist and could not easily have been something else, either less good or better, as is often done by direct statement or by implication, is to talk nonsense. Art at its best is a distillation of life, and sweet wine is not made of sour grapes. Great art is distilled from the life of the artist himself and from the lives of those who form his audience, which is but another way of saying that a body of co-creative readers helps to produce creative literature.

In view of this inevitable collaboration between the artist and the reader, there is a kind of duty on the part of all persons who pretend to live the intellectual life to develop the habit of re-creative reading. The creation of beauty, in whatever form, is a rather rare and a very precious thing; and if a man or woman with intellectual interests can once feel convinced that he or she can be a co-creator with every writer who endures the sweat and the birth-pangs that attend the bringing forth of beauty, he should assume this responsibility for a kind of vicarious creation or give up his pretensions to being an intellectual entity.

All of which sounds reasonable when thus stated in theory. But, as a practical matter, the average person, intellectual or otherwise, doesn't care a hang about such fine-spun theories in their application to himself. He does not feel the responsibility resting on himself to be a kind of intellectual midwife to genius. He assumes that the supply of geniuses will not give out in his own day, and, if this should happen, he consoles himself with the thought that there have been geniuses enough in the past to keep him busy for the period of his days. In intellectual matters, as in all things else, self-interest is one of the chief motives for the things men do or fail to do, and a re-creative reader is probably never such from unselfish motives. If he reads re-creatively at all, he does so from what he can get out of it for himself in intellectual pleasure.

Therefore it is in point to ask what there is in it for any one to read re-creatively. Does it pay? A highly legitimate question, because, if it does not, then any one is a fool to go to the pains of indulging in it. Re-creative reading requires mental energy, the expenditure of physical and intellectual vitality. In these days almost everybody can read and does read; floods of books and magazines are consumed, but of re-creative reading there is reasonably little. And reading that is not re-creative is either merely a time-killer, for which purpose it is of course highly legitimate, or it is supremely silly. Any

one who goes to the trouble of reading a book, no matter how learned or how great, merely for the sake of being able to say he has read it is a fool. Better read a Nick Carter detective story recreatively than merely peruse all the words in the most learned philosophical treatise ever penned.

Consider for a moment what a curious thing the physical act of reading is. Place yourself in the position of a pet dog who places his head on his master's knees and watches him read. The animal looks on with uncomprehending eyes. The man has a colored object in his hand that opens and separates into hundreds of parts, and on each separate part there are blocks of little black marks that have no taste or smell and no beauty even—they are a dull black. But the man's eyes peruse these black marks line by line. The dog sees his master's eyes roll from side to side, and he wonders. It is incomprehensible, this act of reading. What does the man get out of it? He might much better be out in the woods chasing birds. The whole thing is silly, like so many acts of humans, and his dog brain is puzzled. And, as a matter of fact, this act of reading is just as silly as the dog thinks it is unless there are compensations that cannot be seen with the physical eye. Unless there is mental pleasure resulting from it, reading is foolish.

And how is the highest possible pleasure to be secured from reading? The obvious answer is, by reading recreatively. Many a small boy who reads a dime novel surreptitiously knows this heightened pleasure. He re-creates the world that the author describes, and writer and youthful reader are perfectly *en rapport*.

As a boy I used to read in the rhetoric books Samuel Johnson's famous letter to Lord Chesterfield, in which Johnson practically told that fastidious gentleman to go to hell. The sentences are vigorous enough, but somehow I never could understand why so much ado was being made about the letter; I had read English as vigorous as Johnson's in the newspapers. It was one of those cases, I supposed, of people merely saying that a thing was wonderful because they had heard others say it.

But since then I have made something of a study of eighteenth-century English literature and history, and now I am able to read that letter re-creatively. I came across it recently while going through Boswell, and it came with a tremendous impact that was astonishing in its force. I was able to re-create mentally—half unconsciously of course—the flavor of the time in which the letter was written. In this twentieth century it is considered rather commonplace to tell a member of the nobility to go to—it is being done right along by politicians looking for the votes of the horny-handed sons of toil; it has become merely a kind of mental gesture by which a certain type of intellect, or want of intellect, tries to establish its

fundamental democracy. A writer to-day who would tell a famous lord what Johnson told Chesterfield would hardly get an eight-point head in the newspapers.

But at the time of the Johnson-Chesterfield incident things were different. Democracy in its present-day manifestations had hardly been invented. The American colonies were still colonies and they were not yet thinking of cutting loose from the mother country. A man who wished to live by his pen had to have the favor of a noble lord; he had to be something of a fawning sycophant. The divine right of kings was a regular article of faith. A man who stole a sheep was, or could be, put to death. A child who had skin disease was carried to Court to be cured by the royal touch. A nobleman was looked upon as hardly less than a representative of the divine, and a writer was no more than the muck under such a nobleman's feet.

And in the face of all this Samuel Johnson, the impecunious scribbler, tells Lord Chesterfield in vigorous Anglo-Saxon words whose meaning cannot by any chance be mistaken to go chase himself—that he, Samuel Johnson, will have nothing to do with him and will accept no favors from him, that the noble lord is free to do as he likes provided he leaves Johnson alone.

Any one who is impregnated with the spirit of the time in which this letter was written can easily imagine what a sensation it caused, how it set the tongues of London and all England wagging, how learned men shook their heads and how fools laughed because something had been said that they did not have the courage themselves to say. And the fame that was established for the letter still clings to it so that the rhetoric books reprint it still.

When I read his letter as a boy, it was just as vigorous as it is now, but I could not read it re-creatively; I had none of the material out of which to re-create. I could not reproduce the spirit of the time, and hence much of the force of the document was lost on me.

And that is more or less the way with all reading. The pain of study is required before the glow of creation comes to the reader. And most people will feel that the pain is not worth the compensating pleasure. It is no wonder that so many millions find their literary food in a certain type of "best sellers" that are utterly banal. The writers of such books ask nothing of their readers in re-creative force, and so people who have no re-creative force naturally take to them.

But any one who has gone through the pain of learning so that he can read re-creatively knows that it is more than worth while. If it is not worth while, then all culture is a delusion, for any one who has at all become mentally adult knows that culture does not pay in other respects—in money returns, in

physical enjoyment. Culture pays, if it pays at all, in intellectual enjoyment.

I read the statement somewhere recently—on what authority it was made I am unable to say—that there are in America 15,000 book buyers who can appreciate a novel of real distinction. That is an extremely small number in a population of more than a hundred million. Most of those hundred million are of course merely literate and make no pretensions to living the intellectual life. But the number of college professors alone is far in excess of 15,000, to say nothing of the hundreds of thousands of college graduates. And yet a novel of real distinction cannot hope for a bigger sale than 15,000. Novels of distinction sometimes reach a bigger sale than that, but sometimes also they fall far below that mark.

Rather a depressing picture of the intellectual life in America if the figures are correct, and publishers' records will probably verify the estimate. What can be expected of the novelists of America if the readers of America do not perform their share in the creative process? It is rather a marvel that any novels of distinction are produced here at all, that there are men and women who are willing and able to pour out their gifts in a spiritual near-vacuum. Fifteen thousand copies of a novel would bring an author, at the very most, about \$3,000. One of America's most distinguished novelists worked nearly three years on her latest book. Figure out how much there is in it for a writer in dollars and cents. And then imagine what it feels like to address an audience of a hundred million of whom all but a few thousand are stone deaf! The money part of the writer's life is important—old Samuel Johnson was not so far wrong—but it is not the only thing that matters. We are all more or less under a spiritual necessity to be understood—not necessarily to be praised, but at least to be comprehended. Without that, great art cannot live. And if the Nobel prize for literature is ever to come to America it will have to be brought here, not only by the writers, but also by the readers. The two of them, working together, co-operatively creative, can make American letters respected throughout the world. The writers alone cannot do it.

The Bible speaks of men being co-laborers with God—that is, co-creators with him. The new conception of evolution, which was the old conception of Lamarck before Darwin and which Samuel Butler maintained throughout all the years when Darwinism held the stage alone, makes this Bible passage scientifically orthodox. And it applies to the more limited field of literature. Unless the readers of a nation are co-creators with the writers, letters cannot flourish. Which makes every American responsible for American literature. Every man or woman who pretends to live the intellectual life but who is not one of the 15,000, or whatever the num-



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And where Hudson's Bay Com-

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* * *

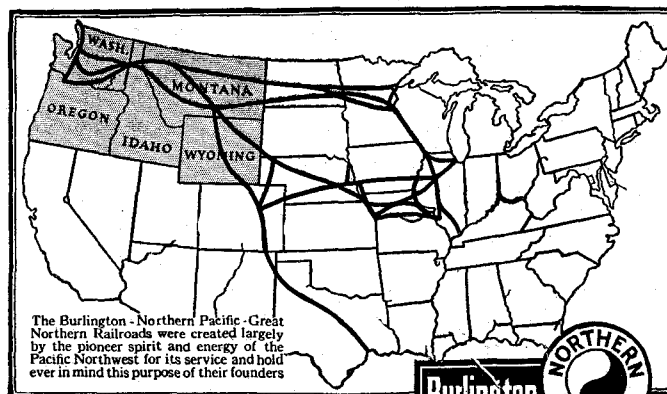
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THE LAND OF OPPORTUNITY



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THE OLYMPIC RANGE ACROSS PUGET SOUND FROM SEATTLE

THE BOOK TABLE (Continued)

ber is in America of those who welcome a work of creative literature of real distinction, fails in his or her co-creative functions.

THE BARCAROLE OF JAMES SMITH

BY BERNICE L. KENYON

PERHAPS as good a way as any of judging the first book by a young poet is to look into it for answers to three questions: First, what has the author seen of life? second, how poetically has he recorded his observations? and, third, what has he added to them out of himself—i. e., to what extent has he put his own individuality into the work? Turning to "The Barcarole of James Smith,"¹ by Herbert S. Gorman, one finds answers of unusual interest. First, here is the vision and the mood of thoughtful youth fearlessly regarding the phenomena of reality and comparing and contrasting them with romance, illusion, and desire. If certain sentimentalists who say that one's young days are the happiest of one's lifetime could observe the young days of most thinkers, they would find them scarcely different in tone from this record of Mr. Gorman's. Thoughtful youth is not cheerful, care-free, nor ever very light. Mr. Gorman writes in the minor mode—his contrasts are a trifle livid, but his tragedy (in the Greek sense, implying pity and terror) is his view of the abyss of contrasts of actual with ideal, the lights and shadows of life, the powerful and hostile emotions, out of which in time the substance of great concepts is likely to emerge. The value of this material is heightened because Mr. Gorman is not in the least afraid of what he sees.

To the second question: It is plain that Mr. Gorman writes poetry. He records his material sharply and clearly, and in varied and suitable lyric forms that show his possession of a good deal of skill with sound. We quote as examples:

Heavily shouts the wind like the sullen voices

Of rushing spearmen: heavily sound the shields

Smitten together across the night with a noise like thunder.

The evening stars together sprang;
Their crystal hooves slashed through the dark;

A far world spurted like a spark.

The very silence has an iron throat
And where the swift desirous voices rang

Eternal stillness tells how all things pass.

The most successful of the poems are numbered among the shorter ones: "To a False Friend," "The Last Fire," "Roses," "Sick Days," and perhaps best of all the poem for which the book is named. Although there are fine passages in the long poem about Kit Mar-

¹ The Barcarole of James Smith, and Other Poems. By Herbert S. Gorman. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$1.75.

lowe, called "The Son of Dawn," the author is never so successful in long poems, because in sustaining them he loses at times his spontaneity and sureness. He is a better poet, a finer and more moving lyricist, when he deals with real life rather than with grotesques and fancies.

And for the third question, that of the author's individuality: Here is no small mind ranging among delicate and trivial things. Here is a powerful and fearless intellect turning to the discovery of beauty and worth, and finding at the moment that they lack permanence, and that many times the reality falls pitifully short of the ideal. His critics may point out that the range of the author's vision is narrow, but they cannot say that it will not widen, nor question its revealing intensity. If at times the author seems preoccupied with the terrible, or the sordid, or grotesque, this in the end serves to bring out by contrast the exquisiteness of the fine and lovely things of which he is equally aware, and which are the axioms behind his observations.

It is solid writing, then; and it hints at the possession of greater poetic qualities than are developed in the range of this first book. Here appears most often the poet's craving for something of permanent worth, which he may later grasp and set down. Now, knowing its presence, he says (in two separate poems):

In these frail bodies that enfold our
passion
So pallidly aware of love and lust,
We have reached something in some
hidden fashion
That will outlast the aching of our
dust.

Come, smoke of twilight, to my hand:
I'll shape you to a dusky dome,
A place where all the gods may
stand,
Outlasting Nineveh and Rome.

THE NEW BOOKS

FICTION

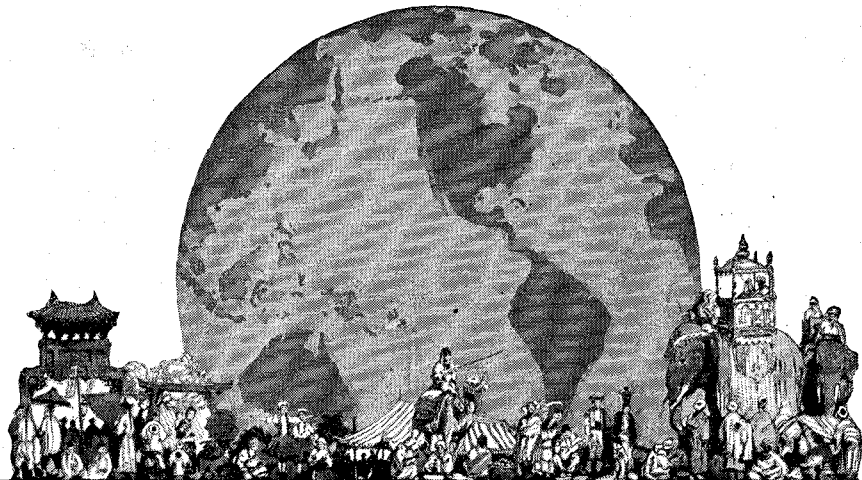
CHARING CROSS MYSTERY (THE). By J. S. Fletcher. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.

Mr. Fletcher is noted among writers of detective stories as being one of two or three to write good English and to have the knack of making his people talk like human beings. This mystery tale is simple in its construction and does not follow the tiresome plan of luring the reader into one false path of evidence after another. It is built up in a workmanlike way, and its surprises are not so startling as to make the reader put it down with a feeling that he has been fooled or tricked.

GEORGIAN STORIES 1922. Illustrated. G. P. Putnam's Sons, New York. \$2.50.

If it were not for the date in the title perhaps some people would suppose that the word "Georgian" was used as it commonly is in architecture. Of course here "Georgian" is opposed to "Victorian." These stories, all but one of which we think have been published in

A Lifetime's Travel in Four Months



EIGHTEEN COUNTRIES IN ONE CRUISE

*To sail around the world!
To ports of a thousand romances!*

Now, for the first time, you can make the Grand Tour on the magnificent Empress of Canada (33,000 tons displacement) under Canadian Pacific management all the way. This simple statement guarantees the high character of this Cruise Magnificent scheduled to sail from New York, January 30, 1924.

Everything will be Canadian Pacific standard—there is none better.

What golden experiences, what priceless memories these four months will give you—four months that yield a lifetime's travel.

Fare \$1600 and up from starting point in United States or Canada, back to starting point. Limit 500 guests. Shore excursions at ports of call included in fare. Privilege of side trip across India. Fifteen days overland Shanghai to Yokohama. Eight days across the Flowery Kingdom. Privilege of stop-over in China or Japan, using any later Empress to Vancouver.

Romance in excelsis. The last stone in the arch of culture. The greatest of all vacations. Around the globe under the flag of a Canadian Pacific Empress. The world a passing Pageant at your feet.

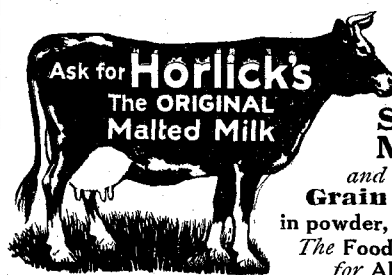
Let the nearest Canadian Pacific Steamship Agent send you booklet and particulars. Let him look after all arrangements for you.

Canadian Pacific Agents

Atlanta, 49 N. Forsyth St.
Boston, 405 Boylston St.
Buffalo, 160 Pearl St.
Chicago, 40 N. Dearborn St.
Cincinnati, 430 Walnut St.
Cleveland, 1040 Prospect Ave.
Detroit, 1239 Griswold St.
Duluth, Soo Line Depot.
Kansas City, Mo., 601 Railway Express Bldg.
Los Angeles, 605 S. Spring St.
Minneapolis, 611 Second Ave., S.
Montreal, 141 Saint James St.
New York, Madison Ave., at 44th St.
Philadelphia, Locust & 15th St.
Pittsburgh, 340 Sixth Ave.
Portland, Ore., 55 Third St.
San Francisco, 675 Market St.
Seattle, 608 Second Ave.
St. Louis, 420 Locust St.
Tacoma, 1113 Pacific Ave.
Washington, D. C., 1419 New York Ave.

Canadian Pacific *Round the World* Cruise

IT SPANS THE WORLD



Ask for **Horlick's**
The ORIGINAL
Malted Milk

**Safe
Milk**
and Malt
Grain Ext.
in powder, makes
The Food-Drink
for All Ages

Avoid Imitations—Substitutes

Insurance—

When lawmakers tax insurance companies—you, the policyholder, pay the bill! Read the facts now in The NATION'S BUSINESS, practical monthly magazine published for executives by the U. S. Chamber of Commerce. Sample copy, 25c at newsstands or by mail. Write for description and for offer which saves you \$1.50.

The **NATION'S BUSINESS**
WASHINGTON D. C.

Edge of Razor Greatly Enlarged



Razor Teeth

The microscope shows that the cutting edge of a razor really consists of exceedingly fine teeth.

The slightest moisture left on the blade after shaving—even moisture in the air—will cause enough corrosion to damage these microscopic teeth and seriously affect the cutting quality, *over night*.

To preserve the keenness of your razor blades use

3-in-One *The High Quality Shaving Oil*

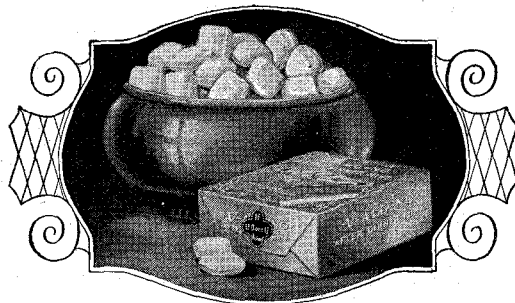
After wiping blade, draw between thumb and finger previously moistened with 3-in-One. The oil will displace any invisible moisture or lather left between the teeth and protect from moisture in the air. When next you use that blade—a day, a week later—it will be just as keen as when you put it away.

To keep your stop pliable and make it take hold of your razor better, rub in a few drops of 3-in-One occasionally.

FREE—Special circular, "A Razor Saver For Every Shaver," and generous sample of 3-in-One; also Dictionary of Uses, free on request. Use a postal.

3-in-One is sold at all good stores in 1-oz., 3-oz. and 8-oz. bottles and in 3-oz. Handy Oil Cans.

THREE-IN-ONE OIL CO., 165 RS. Broadway, New York

HERE they are—tantalizing, delicious bits of flavory sweetness. The kind of confection that never bores you, that delights your palate even when you think it is jaded. Topping off a dinner to the queen's taste—yet an appetizer at any other time of the day. In 10- and 25-cent tin packages to preserve the freshness of the peppermint. If your dealer hasn't them, send to us.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA
PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A.

U-ALL-NO.

AFTER DINNER MINT

THE BOOK TABLE (Continued)

English magazines, are not only of the reign of George V, but they are extremely and in a few cases excessively modern in literary execution. The list of authors here includes Maugham, Aumonier, Sheila Kaye-Smith, Algernon Blackwood, W. L. George, J. D. Beresford, D. H. Lawrence, and others. For purposes of entertainment pure and simple the collection might well have been given a lighter turn, but of ability there is abundance.

PAINTING

DAUMIER. The Phillips Publications No. 2. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$6.

This is an appreciation of the work of a great French artist whose fame, both as caricaturist and painter has steadily grown since his death in 1879. The selections from Daumier's vast output—he made nearly four thousand lithographs, one thousand drawings on wood, many oil paintings, water-colors, and sculptures—are happily chosen and beautifully reproduced.

MISCELLANEOUS

MINDS AND MANNERS OF WILD ANIMALS (THE): A BOOK OF PERSONAL OBSERVATIONS. By William T. Hornaday, Sc. D., A.M. With Numerous Illustrations. Charles Scribner's Sons, New York. \$2.50.

Most readers who take this book up to glance through it will find themselves reading it to the last word. The countless incidents related throw a strong light on animal psychology, told as they are by a naturalist of high standing whose friendly attitude toward even the most intractable of wild beasts wins their confidence, and whose opportunities for studying them have been almost unrivaled. The table in which the author grades the animals according to intelligence, putting the chimpanzee first, is of remarkable interest.

BOOKS RECEIVED

FICTION

VISION OF DESIRE (THE). By Margaret Pedler. The George H. Doran Company, New York. \$2.

POETRY

GOING TO THE SUN. By Vachel Lindsay. Illustrated. D. Appleton & Co., New York. \$1.75.

ESSAYS AND CRITICISM

AS I WAS SAYING. By Burges Johnson. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

COLONEL DESPARD, AND OTHER STUDIES. By Sir Charles Oman. Longmans, Green & Co., London. \$3.50.

ENGLISH LITERATURE DURING THE LAST HALF-CENTURY. By J. W. Cunliffe. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

TRAVEL AND DESCRIPTION

MAINLY EAST. By Mrs. Alec Tweedie. Illustrated. E. P. Dutton & Co., New York. \$6.

EDUCATIONAL

GOOSE-STEP (THE). By Upton Sinclair. Published by the Author, Pasadena, California. \$2.

STABILIZATION OF BUSINESS (THE). Edited by Lionel D. Edie. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$2.50.

SCIENCE

HUMAN TRAITS AND THEIR SOCIAL SIGNIFICANCE. By Irwin Edman. Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston. \$3.75.

THE BOOK TABLE (Continued)

**HISTORY AND POLITICAL ECONOMY
EVOLUTION OF HUNGARY AND ITS PLACE
IN EUROPEAN HISTORY** (The). Illustrated. By Count Paul Teleki. The Macmillan Company, New York. \$3.50.

**MODERN AND CONTEMPORARY EUROPEAN
CIVILIZATION.** By Harry Grant Plum and Gilbert Giddings Benjamin. Illustrated. The J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia. \$2.20.

CONTRIBUTORS' GALLERY



(C) Harris & Ewing

CHARLES WILLIAM HOLMAN, who was at one time a representative of the United States Food Administration in Japan, Manchuria, and Siberia, is now assistant secretary of the National Milk Producers' Federation and financial agent of the National

Board of Farm Organizations. He has been a close and active student of agricultural problems in this country and Europe and has written numerous reports and pamphlets dealing with rural economic questions.

ANOTHER poem appears from the pen of David Morton, which further justifies his reputation as an accomplished writer of sonnets.

MISS LEILA USHER is an artist and sculptor who has lived in Italy and knew Elihu Vedder personally, not only in his artistic but in his home life.

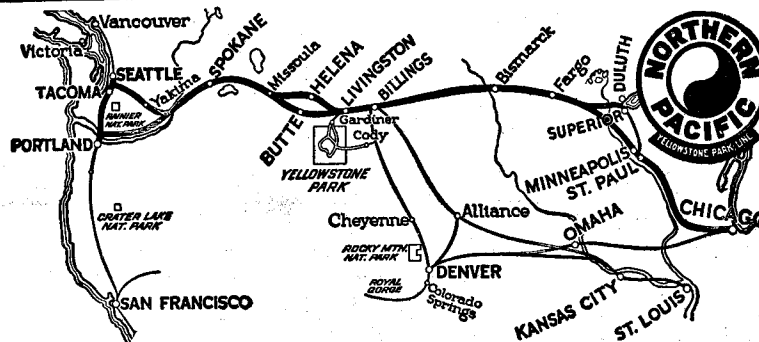
WILLIAM P. HELM, JR., of Washington, D. C., by reason of his frequent and valuable contributions to The Outlook requires no introductory note of ours.

LEO PASVOLSKY was born in Russia but has lived in the United States for a number of years. He was formerly editor of the "Russkoye Slovo," a Russian daily newspaper, and of a monthly magazine published in English and called the "Russian Review." He is the author of "The Economics of Communism," "Russia in the Far East," etc., and a contributor on international topics to various American publications.

BERNICE LESBIA KENYON's first book of poems, entitled "Songs of Unrest," has just been issued by Charles Scribner's Sons. She is a New Yorker and a graduate of Wellesley College. She is assistant to the editor of "Scribner's Magazine" and is the author of essays as well as of poems and book reviews.



ARNOLD MULDER is a Michigan novelist and newspaper man. He is the editor of the Holland daily "Sentinel" and of "Michigan Out-of-Doors." He recently contributed to the Book Table an article on "Boswell, Young and Old."



Where—this Summer?

THIS is the time of year when the Prospective Vacationist knits her pretty brow and asks herself, "Where—this summer?"

The best of all possible answers is:

Yellowstone Park

"In Gardiner Gateway, Out Cody"

Do you realize that a round trip ticket from Chicago to the park costs only \$56.50 and that the standard Yellowstone Park tour can be made for \$54 if you stay at hotels — \$45 at the camps? Meals, lodging and motor transportation are included.

Last year, two hundred thousand people made the Yellowstone, Pacific Northwest trip and their only regret was that it was not longer.

Beyond Yellowstone National Park is the great

Pacific Northwest

Too expensive? No! Greatly reduced round-trip rates are in effect, May 15 to September 30, to pretty nearly everywhere in the Great Northwest.

What's there to do and see? So many things that if you stayed twice as long as you will, you would not see or do half of them:

Red Lodge and the Beartooth Mountain Resorts.
Butte, greatest of the world's mining camps.
Helena, city of gold and romance.
Missoula, gateway to the Flathead and Bitter Root countries—two of the most delightful mountain regions in America.
Spokane, capital of the Inland Empire.
Location of one of America's fine hotels — the Davenport.
Portland, the Rose City, situated on the Columbia with snow-tipped Mt. Hood on the horizon.
Seattle and Tacoma, those lusty young giants of the North Pacific Coast.

On your way West, you will see more mountains than you thought there were in all the world; charming lakes; and scores of rushing rivers.

And everywhere and always, the climate is wonderful. I should like to plan a Pacific Northwest Vacation for you.

A. B. Smith, Passenger Traffic Manager
942 Northern Pacific Bldg., St. Paul, Minn.

\$86⁰⁰
Round Trip
Chicago to
North Pacific Coast



Northern Pacific Ry.

"2000 Miles of Startling Beauty"

Special Real Estate Announcements

The issue of April 18 will also contain a Special Real Estate Section particularly adapted for announcements for the Sale or Rental of Property

CANADA

For Sale 2,000 acres (whole or part) of wild land in County of Welland, Province of Ontario—Niagara Peninsula

About 20 miles west of Buffalo, N. Y., within sight of the greatest Canadian industrial area; that is to say, the Welland Canal and Niagara district, which is developing very rapidly with its cheap electrical power and water transportation. Great bargain for anyone who has capital to invest. For full particulars write WILLSON ESTATE, care of C. C. WILLSON, Marshville, Ontario, Can.

ST. LAWRENCE 1,000 ISLANDS. Finest in Admiralty Group. For Sale 35 acres. Cottage, bathhouse, farmer's house, yacht channel. Gananoque 1 mile. Canadian highways and railways. Boat and country clubs, golf, dancing, fishing. Ferry Clayton, N. Y., highways; N. Y. C. Ry. 7 miles, Alexandria Bay 12 miles. Windmill water, pure. Magnificent pine grove. Good farm. Dust-free air. Ideal summer estate or all-year home or residential park site. Address Mrs. K. H. Jackson, "Woodlawn," Brockville, Ont.

CONNECTICUT

IN exclusive residential locality, Bridgeport, Conn. Artistic home for sale. Six bedrooms, modern improvements. Easy terms. C. Baker, Ashley Hall, Charleston, S. C.

TWO ACRES BEAUTIFUL WOODLAND

High altitude, ideal location for summer camp for Christians; good hunting and only half-mile from lake 2 miles long. Build your own log cabins, title clear. Price \$250, cash \$100, balance 1 year. Box 43, Colchester, Ct.

New seashore bungalow, large board-house, 1 nice cottage, **FOR SALE.** Special prices and terms. Will rent. Crescent Beach Land Co., Crescent Beach, Conn.

Lakeville, Conn., and Thereabouts

Country estates, farms, and cottages. Lake region of the Berkshires. BELL and WAGNER.

For Rent "Ledge Cottage" and "Lake-side Cottage," attractive furnished bungalows. For particulars inquire Miss A. CLEVELAND, Lakeville, Conn.

MILFORD, CONN.

For Rent Two adjacent furnished country homes for July and Aug. May be rented separately or together. (1) 12-room house—2 baths; screened porches; vegetable, flower, and berry gardens; garage; tennis court; Guernsey cow, saddle horse, and chickens; chauffeur and caretaker if desired. (2) 12-room house—bath, spacious verandas, garage, chickens, and vegetable garden, 10 minutes from Long Island Sound, 1 1/2 hours from New York. 8,795, Outlook.

FOR RENT, furnished, two 10-room cottages. Desirable location; bathroom, hot and cold water, electric lights, piazzas, and shade; beautiful flowers. Mrs. Mary S. Benjamin, 33 High St., Mystic, Conn.

New Haven, Conn. FOR SALE of 11 rooms, 4 master's and 2 servants' chambers, 2 bathrooms, sleeping-porch, screened sun-parlor, spacious closets, hot-water heat, fireplace, instantaneous hot faucet water, garage, lot 75 x 160. Beautiful shrubbery and flower plots. 10 minutes to Yale College, golf club, seashore or hills. Cheap at \$25,000. E. A. SHEEHAN, 161 McKinley Ave.

Waterfront Modern COTTAGE on remarkably fine Long Island Sound location, for sale to close estate. Write for description, Box 306, New London, Conn.

Among the Hills of NEWTOWN, CONN. Fine old colonial house to rent, fully furnished. 6 bedrooms, 2 baths, 3 fireplaces. All improvements. Cool location. Golf. \$600. A. M. MORSE, NEWTOWN, CONN.

NORFOLK, Conn. In Berkshire Hills. Country place for sale or rent. About 2 acres. House has 15 rooms, 3 sleeping-porches, 4 baths, furnace, electric light, telephone, laundry and servants' sitting-room. Three-car garage, with kitchenette, living-room, two bedrooms and bath. Price \$15,000. Easy terms. E. S. Room 902, 45 Cedar St., N. Y. Tel. John 3544.

West Cornwall, Conn. For Sale, house, 10 rooms and bath, 1 acre land. Opposite R. R. station. Inquire Miss CAROLINE B. LANE, East Northfield, Mass.

FLORIDA

THE AMERICAN RIVIERA

West Florida Gulf Coast country. Five-acre farms for \$2 a month. Waterfronts at reasonable prices. G. H. WYMAN, Box 1454, Pensacola, Fla.

ITALY

VILLA AT MERANO, ITALY

(Formerly Meran, Austrian Tyrol). Charming villa to rent for the season in Dolomite country; dating from 1830; wonderful views; 5 single and 2 double bedrooms, 3 servants' rooms, 2 baths and extra lavatory. Rent includes linen and wages of cook, 2 maids and gardener, \$800 for season. STOCKWELL & MARLING, 1188 Madison Ave., N. Y., or Lenox 8885 mornings.

MAINE

LAKE SHORE PROPERTY for Sale. Beautiful location for summer home or camp site. 85 acres on Lake Umbagog. 1/2 mile shore front. Old-fashioned New England farm buildings in excellent condition. Marion S. Coan, 158 W. 81st St., New York City.

FOR SALE Farm of about 50 acres near large lake in Maine. 10-room house. Running water and electricity in buildings. Location unexcelled for SUMMER HOME. Splendid view. GOLF CLUB near by. Address P. O. Box 144, Augusta, Me.

Want Maine Property? Consult LOUIS KIRSTEIN & SONS, largest agency in Maine. Bangor, Me.

MAINE, near BATH, For Sale

\$4,000. Log bungalow consisting of 4 sleeping-rooms, bathroom, kitchen and huge living-room with magnificent fireplace, attractively furnished. Directly on water, with 140 ft. shore front and most gorgeous views. For particulars and photographs, address Mrs. A. F. Bullis, 234 University Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

FORTUNES ROCKS, Biddeford, Me.—2 shore cottages for rent, furnished most attractively for modern housekeeping; 8 rooms, bath, 2 toilets, electricity, water. Also small furnished camp for 3 persons. Miss ESTHER W. SMITH, Andover, Mass.

For Sale Farm 85 acres and buildings, large water front. Ideal summer home near golf club and hotel. Apply to M. A. PERKINS, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

Boothbay Harbor, Me. Furnished cottages for sale or rent. Season \$150 and \$200. Price \$900 and \$1,800. 300 ft. shore front on Boothbay Harbor opposite Capitol Island. Photos. J. H. BLAIR, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

For Sale—A 9-Room House Near post office, golf club, Oak Grove Hotel, with fine view of the harbor and islands. Good boating and fishing. Apply to M. A. PERKINS, Boothbay Harbor, Me.

For Rent—Camden, Me. "FERNWOOD"

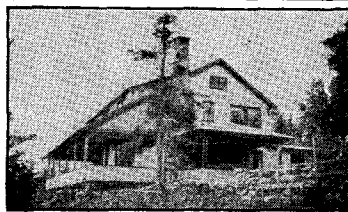
Of bungalow type, on the shore, with spacious living-room, also sitting-room on second floor with a beautiful outlook from Penobscot Bay to the sea, both rooms having large stone fireplaces. Dining-room, butler's pantry, kitchen and library. Five master's rooms and two maids' rooms, three baths and hot and cold water in sleeping rooms on the second floor. A writing room or study (with lavatory) that could be used as a sixth sleeping room if needed. Chauffeur's room with bath in garage which will accommodate two cars. An independent and satisfactory electric plant. Three and one-half acres—beautiful trees, a garden, and many roses and shrubs. 8,781, Outlook.

Camden, Me. FOR RENT. Fully high-class seashore cottages. Best selections now. \$500 to \$900. Photos, plans, and detailed description. J. R. Prescott, Newtonville, Mass.

FOR RENT, AT CHRISTMAS COVE, ME. A new cottage of 9 rooms, furnished, designed by N. Y. architect. Living-room 30 x 16 ft., stone terrace, views of ocean and bay. Apply to Miss E. Arrowsmith, 170 Clinton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

EGGEMOGLIN, ME. For Rent. Cottage, charmingly situated, large living-room, fireplace, 2 bedrooms, sleeping-porch. Community dining-room. Season \$125. Apply E. B. Brown, 50 Pinckney St., Boston.

MAINE



CASCO BAY, ME.

Beautiful summer home on Cousin's Island. 1 hour from Portland, regular steamer service. Commanding view of islands and open sea. Outside shore of islands, rough, rugged, and at times boisterous. Inside calm and quiet. 3 acres, 500 ft. shore front. House perfectly appointed and handsomely furnished. Large living-room with picture window, stone chimney and fireplace. 5 master bedrooms and 2 open fires. Photographs and full description on request. MAINE LAKES & COAST COMPANY, 10 Longfellow Square, Portland, Me.

For Sale or Rent Grand Beach, Me.

13 miles from Portland, Me. Large furnished private cottage on finest of beaches, with pine grove. In locality of private homes. 7 master's rooms, 3 baths, 2 toilets, sleeping-porches, 3 servants' rooms, bath and toilet. Living, dining, and breakfast rooms, with fireplaces. 2 large porches, screened and glassed. Butler's pantry, kitchen and laundry. Electricity, furnace, single party telephone. Garage, chauffeur's accommodations. Private tennis courts. Golf links near. Apply Mrs. R. C. PAYSON, 82 West St., Portland, Me.

Ripley Point, Harrington, Me. TO LET

seashore cottage, 8 rooms, open fireplace. Also detached 2-room study with screened sleeping-porch and open fireplace. Both furnished. Fine views. \$150 for both for season. Miss L. B. WHITTEMORE, Burt Road, Taunton, Mass.

Herrick's, Hancock Co., Me. TO LET

Furnished bungalow, by the month or season. Modern conveniences. Open fireplace. Miss Elsie F. Packer, 57 Edwards St., Hartford, Conn.

Heron Island, Me. 2-story bungalow

Partly furnished, delightfully situated, finest on Maine coast. Bargain to quick buyer. Photos. McClave, 1 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

Small Hotel or residence, sale or lease.

Finest resort house coast of Me., thoroughly overhauled. Hardwood floors, bath, fireplaces; garage for 12 cars, with 8 unfinished rooms above. ONLY HOTEL HERE. 20 miles from Portland, good business. Would make nice private residence. SELL CHEAP. Write T. F. MOREAU, Lewiston, Me.

Mount Desert

Very desirable shore property of 100 acres with view commanding the length of Somes Sound. Modern, two-story bungalow of eight rooms and two baths. Private ice pond and house. Drilled well and gasoline pump. Large wood lot, etc. For photograph, blue print and terms, address Frank Gaylord Cook, Attorney 10 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.

OGUNQUIT, ME.

Beachmere Cottages For Rent Beautifully situated, completely furnished, modern cottages. Private grounds and beach. E. S. WARE, 912 Floyd St., Lynchburg, Va.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, ME.

Summer cottages with modern conveniences TO LET. HARMON REALTY CO.

Pemaquid Harbor Me. coast. Furnished cottages to let, 6 to 8 rooms, \$175 to \$300. Boating, bathing, fishing. Mrs. D. Whitehouse, Pleasant St., Augusta, Me.

BOYS' CAMPS, ME.

If you desire to purchase an established camp or to buy or lease land for camp purposes, come to us. We handle real estate of all kinds all over Maine. MAINE LAKES & COAST COMPANY, 10 Longfellow Sq., Portland, Me.

Spend your summer in Maine

We offer high-grade properties in all desirable locations, for sale and for lease. MAINE REALTY BUREAU, Portland, Me.

MAINE

TO LET A 7-Room Furnished COTTAGE

1 mile south of Rockland, on the shore. City water, electric lights, open fire, screened piazza. Electric cars near. \$250 for season. Address N. B. COBB, Rockland, Me.

Seashore Cottage Rent for season

6 rooms, bath, hot and cold water, electric lights; fully furnished. S. W. LITTLE, 138 S. Main St., Rockland, Me.

Seal Harbor, Mt. Desert, Me.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—Attractive summer cottage, furnished; furnace, fireplace, large piazza. Reasonable rent. Apply to M. W. Henshaw, 23 Craigie St., Cambridge, Mass.

SORRENTO, ME., For Rent

ATTRACTIVE COTTAGE, 8 rooms, bath, toilet, 4 fireplaces, broad piazzas, magnificent views of Frenchman's Bay, fully furnished. Rent \$450. Golf, tennis, boating. Mrs. L. E. Rowe, 251 Benefit St., Providence, R. I.

For Sale or Furnished Cottage To Let

8 rooms, bath, practically new, open fireplace, attractively located, secluded, fine ocean view \$250 for season. Also 6-room cottage, \$175, at Squirrel Isle, Me. A. A. Soule, Augusta, Me.

For Sale or Rent, West Boothbay

cottages, all modern improvements. Colonial architecture; on the water, beautiful view near golf club. For particulars, Mrs. J. M. Robinson, 307 Prospect Ave., Hackensack, N. J.

MARYLAND

FOR SALE

Gentleman's Estate

of 375 acres. 18 miles from Baltimore and 5 miles from Bel Air. This property with its mansion house and 3 tenant houses has been held in one family since 1660. It has 250 acres of valuable timber land, and 125 acres of farm land, with a wonderful view of the foothills of Blue Ridge Mts. Good hunting. Sold at a sacrifice on account of settling estate. For further information write A. J. B., 2880 Fairfax Rd., Cleveland Heights, O.

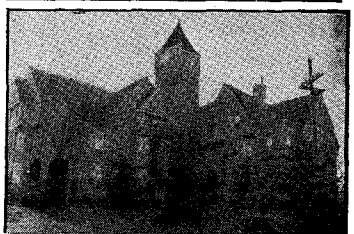
MASSACHUSETTS

BERKSHIRE HILLS

Farms and Country Estates. Furnished Houses for Summer Rental. WHEELER & TAYLOR GREAT BARRINGTON, MASS.

In the Berkshires Cool brick HOUSE

Fully furnished. Rent 3 or 4 months. 5 master's chambers, 2 baths, 3 maids' rooms and bath. Garage, chauffeur's rooms, 7 acres, lawn, orchard taken care of by my man. For particulars to S. F. CLARKE, Williamstown, Mass.



FOR BROOKLINE, MASS.

Hilltop overlooking Boston Mansion with two wings, separated by high tower. Built for two brothers. Each wing complete for large family, with servants' quarters. Everything modern. Extra large music room. Ample grounds. Garage for four cars. Would rent one wing furnished subject to sale. Address D. M. DUTCH, 33 State St., Boston, Mass.

BUZZARDS BAY AND CAPE COD

are the most attractive and alluring seashore sections of New England. The healthy out-of-door life appeals strongly to those who have visited this section, as shown by their return year after year. It is the children's paradise. If interested in buying or renting a seashore place there, send for our beautifully illustrated booklet with road map.

H. NELSON EMMONS & CO. 49 Federal St., Boston.

Real Estate

MASSACHUSETTS

CAPE COD Longnook Beach, Old Truro, Mass. Unfurnished cottages, 5 and 6 rooms, etc. Season only, \$190 to \$300. Luther C. Reineat, Trustee, 101 Tremont St., Boston.

CAPE Ocean Front Bungalows
COD Moderate rents.
S. W. Ball, 56 Pine St., N. Y.



FOR SALE. Beautiful Country Estate on the land of Chappaquiddick, Martha's Vineyard. Modern throughout; 15 bedrooms, 4 baths, paneled and beamed hall, sun parlor, etc. Ocean frontage, unobstructed view, cool in the hottest weather. Farmhouse, 200 years old, tool shed, wood-house, chicken-houses, bathhouse with two power boats, playhouse. 30 acres of land. House beautifully furnished with antiques. Excellent boating, fishing, shooting, and bathing. Price \$40,000. For particulars apply to BENJAMIN C. O'WER, 35 Congress St., Boston, Mass.

Northampton, Mass. For sale, to settle an estate, fine modern residence on historic Round Hill in center of city. Splendid views of mountains, river and valley. Elaborate hardwood finish throughout. Large grounds with many evergreens and fruit trees. Five minutes' walk from Smith College. Apply to Mr. MINSHALL, Northampton, Mass.

PETERSHAM, MASS.

For Sale, old-fashioned country house on the off Main Street; near hotel and golf links; spring water. Man's house and stable as been used as garage. Price \$10,000. Apply to Mrs. GEO. WEST, Salem, Mass.

MANOMET, PLYMOUTH, MASS.

Home cottage for sale or to let. Furnished. Razas, elec. lights, hot and cold water, bath, conveniences, open fireplace. Apply to H. Hawley, Room 14-B, State House, Boston.

SEASHORE Nine-room furnished house, bathroom, electric light, acre of ground, three-fourths of mile from center of town, to rent for four months, June to Oct. \$800. M. H. & J. B. HOMAS, 10 Winter St., Plymouth, Mass.

Rockport, Mass.

Bathing - Fishing - Golf
Excellent line of ocean view cottages for sale and to let. Old-fashioned houses, ocean front lots for sale.
HELEN L. THURSTON,
Pleasant St. Telephone 80, Rockport.

FOR RENT 5 cottages at Siasconset, Mass. For further particulars apply to Mrs. HENRY COFFIN, Siasconset, Mass.

FOR RENT S. Hadley, Mass. Adjoining grounds of Mt. Holyoke College. A furnished 7-room house with garden for the summer. Very reasonable terms to reliable tenant. Family without small children preferred. Miss M. C. Vaite, Mt. Holyoke College, S. Hadley, Mass.

For Sale—Desirable 14-room modern residence, furnished; fireplaces, porches, electricity; 3 acres. Healthy location, fine trees, lake bathing; golf at Stockbridge. Favorable terms. Fred C. Tobey, West Stockbridge, Mass.

For Rent, Williamstown, Mass. Furnished house, 10 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, open fireplaces. Address Mrs. S. G. Tenney, Williamstown, Mass.

MICHIGAN

FOR SALE OR RENT Two furnished cottages. Assembly grounds, Frankfort, Mich. On State road, facing Crystal Lake. Near lining hall, 6 and 7 rooms, 2-story. Low price according to distance. A. F. Skeels, Monrovia, Cal.

Islands & shore frontage, St. Mary's River, both in American and Canadian waters. Finest summer cottage locations in America. CHARLES E. CHIPLEY, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

MONTANA

Fine Montana Farms Finest wheat lands in U. S. A. at \$20 to \$40 per acre. Write First National Bank, Plentywood, for information.

Partner Wanted To invest \$5,000 in summer camp on border of Yellowstone Park. Log buildings on beautiful river. Camping parties with saddle horses and pack train. Trout fishing, deer and elk hunting. Address Jack Hamilton, Lakeview, Mont.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

CAMP OUT this summer in my comfortably furnished New Hampshire farm-house overlooking a lake, country and mountains for miles around. Always a breeze. 11 good rooms, 4 fireplaces, barn for 3 cars. \$250 for season. A. M. MOISE, Newtown, Conn.

TOLETT, FRANCONIA, N. H., in White Mts. My summer home. Furnished. 5 rooms, bath, servant's room, summer kitchen, spring water, garage. Splendid views. 50 acres Profile and Forest Hill Golf Links, Franconia, 1 mile; Sugar Hill, 3 miles. May to Oct. \$500. Photos and particulars on request. W. Hendricks, Franconia, N. H.

N.H.—STONE BUNGALOW FOR SALE

Charming Summer or Winter Home

5 rooms, big fireplace, 720 sq. ft. piazza, log cabin 20x20, 3 rooms, 5 outbuildings, sheds, garage, icehouse. Acre lawn, 1,500 flowering and other shrubs, 8 rustic arches, cleared spruce grove, tennis court, 120 acres heavily wooded. Wonderful view Presidential Range, Newfound Lake, Winnepesaukee region, etc., 4 1/2 miles from Hill, N. H., on Danbury highway, 1,000 ft. above sea. Accessible, retired. Known as "Glory Hill." Photos and interview on request. No agents. C. H. MOSES, 236 Madison St., Malden, Mass. Tel. 1430.

LAKE SUNAPEE, N. H.

Charming Summer Homes and Cottages, furnished, for rent and for sale. Write for booklets, Saxe & Co., New London, N. H. Headquarters Lake Sunapee Real Estate

Lake Winnepesaukee Near Wolfeboro Cottage, garage, bathhouse, sandy beach. 7 bedrooms, 2 toilets, bath, electricity, every convenience. Rev. Dr. Higgins, Cynwyd, Pa.

For Sale or Rent A large modern road from Meredith, near Squam Lake, N. H. Large lawns, private driveway; good views; artesian well, pure water, unlimited supply; stable or garage. Furnished. 8,821, Outlook.

SUGAR HILL, N. H.

For sale or to let for season 1923, attractive furnished cottage, near Sunset Hill House; 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 lavatories. Open fireplaces, electric lights, garage. Golf, tennis, etc. Housekeeping or not as desired. Apply to Mr. J. B. HARDON, 87 Milk St., Boston, Mass.

For rent, a clean, attractive furnished cottage, situated on high land on outskirts of a village nestled among the hills in southern New Hampshire. Spring water, outdoor living-room, sleeping-porch, electric lights, garage, and land for gardening if desired. \$75 a month. Mrs. J. W. SPARHAWK, West Swanzey, N. H.

White Mountains, N. H. For sale, bungalow camp, furnished; 10 acres, on lake; bathhouse, boats, fishing, bathing, ice, wood; details; photos on request. Price \$8,000. Box 22, Center Conway, N. H.

Cottage for rent in heart of White Mountains. Extensive view Presidential Range. Three bedrooms, bath, living-room, open fire, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, garage. Fully furnished. Moderate rent. 9,017, Outlook.

BUNGALOW, Furnished

8 rooms, electricity, running water, garage. On lake near camps for boys and girls in the White Mts. Season \$300. Address A. V. Thomson, Nassau Place, Peelskill, N. Y.

WOLFEBORO, N. H. To Rent, 8-Room Furnished Bungalow on Lake Winnepesaukee. Improvements near town. Golf. CORA BELL, Westerly, R. I.

NEW JERSEY

SUMMER HOMES
NORTH JERSEY SHORE
ALLENHURST, DEAL
& ASBURY PARK

Most complete list of furnished houses now for rent and sale
MILAN ROSS AGENCY
ESTABLISHED 1885
Opposite Main R. R. Station
ASBURY PARK, N. J.

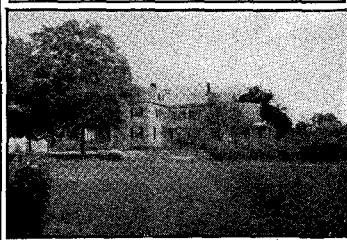
THREE-FOURTHS OF HORIZON IN VARIED AND EXTENDED VIEW, is the outlook from this New Jersey country home. Location: 50 miles from New York, reached by main line Lehigh Valley R.R., also branch lines of C. R. R. of N. J. and Penn. R. R. Elevation: nearly 500 ft. House: in excellent condition; fifteen rooms, simply furnished; gas and hot and cold water on every floor, modern plumbing, two open fireplaces; large piazzas. Excellent water. Warming sewer system. Garage: large stone with cement floor, capacity 3 or 4 cars; water. Acreage: nearly 90 acres, farmland, woodland and orchard. Farm buildings and old homestead, 1/2 mile from residence, also in good condition. Separate water supply. Stock and machinery if desired. Possession immediate. Price very reasonable. For further particulars address owner, Mrs. EDWARD W. BARNES, Box 314, Flemington, N. J.

NEW JERSEY

For Sale—Fine house in choice location. 11 rooms, sleeping-porch, porte-cochère, fireplaces, Hardwood throughout. Beautiful grounds. Very reasonable. Charles Benjamin, Madison, N. J. Phone 46-M.

MORRISTOWN, N. J. For Sale or Rent
Residence, 14 large rooms, porches; pine grove, garage, suitable for school or sanitarium. Write owner, 9 Franklin Place, Morristown, N. J.

FOR SALE at PRINCETON, N. J., GREENLANDS. Estate of nearly 35 acres, containing spacious modern fireproof stone residence of English design. Gardener's cottage, garage, workshop, carriage house and other buildings. Tennis court, vegetable garden. Located on new concrete Lincoln Highway, 2 miles from Princeton, P. O. Extensive frontage on Carnegie Lake. House 60' above lake level in grove of old oak, dogwood, and hickory trees. Electricity, two furnaces (one steam, one hot water), abundant water supply. Comfortable accommodations for 5 servants. For details apply 8,635, Outlook.

Ideal Summer Home
WEST MILFORD, N. J.

Near Greenwood Lake

FOR SALE

165 Acres of Farm Land and Mountainside

House 12 rooms, 2 baths; orchards; brook running through meadow; upper and lower barns and outhouses.

JOHN J. VOORHEES,
40 Bostwick Avenue, Jersey City, N. J.

NEW YORK

Historical Dutch Colonial FOR SALE

furnished house, built 1714, two hours from New York, on State road to Albany. 27 acres woodland, orchard, garden, brook, pond, old mill, barn, garage. Ideal Tea Room or Motor Inn. Particulars address M. Gruening, 28 Grove St., New York. Tel. Spring 6795.

ADIRONDACK CAMP—FOR RENT

18 rooms, 20 acres, 4 miles from Paul Smith's, on Upper St. Regis Lake, Railroad Station Lake Clear Junction, post-office, telegraph and express office conveniences. Day and night trains from New York. Furnished, including linen. Icehouse, barn, 3 platform tents, woodshed full of wood, bathhouse with large upper porch. Rent reasonable. For particulars address JUDSON F. STONE, Agent, 30 N. La Salle St., CHICAGO, ILL.

Adirondacks, Auger Lake, Fordway Camps. New, attractive furnished bungalows for Gentiles, 2, 4 and 6 rooms. Boating, bathing, fishing. \$150 to \$250 per season, including rowboat, ice, and firewood for fireplace. MACE & NICOLLS, Keeseville, N. Y.

Exceptionally Adirondack Camp Fully furnished. FOR RENT. Paul Smith's Region. 14 bedrooms, 3 bathrooms. Apply MITCHELL-MITCHELL, 50 Madison Ave., or any broker.

"ADIRONDACKS" COTTAGES

For Sale or To Rent.

Also Camp Sites For Sale.
W. H. Otis, Keene Valley, N. Y. Phone 14F14.

Adirondack Bungalow Camps

JAY, N. Y. Furnished. For Gentiles. 4 to 6 rooms and bath, running water. \$175 to \$250 for season. \$35 for 4-room cottage June 15 to August 1. Surrounded by mountains; fine center for touring; Jersey milk, fresh vegetables, ice, and other supplies convenient. Tubercular cases not accepted. ALMON WARD, 117 Cherokee St., Orlando, Fla.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

Furnished Adirondack Camps and Cottages for Sale and Rent.
JOHN M. MACKENZIE,
538 Main St., Lake Placid, N. Y.

Keene Valley, ADIRONDACKS

For [COTTAGE] in perfect condition. Rent charmingly and completely furnished. 9 bedrooms, 3 baths, telephone, garage, full icehouse, abundant water, glorious view. M. S. LUDLUM, 1827 Pine St., Philadelphia.

NEW YORK

THE BIRCHWOOD
NEW ADIRONDACK CAMP

Near Lake Placid, Wilmington, N. Y.
Large living-room 18 x 22, cobblestone fireplace, sleeping-porch, two large sleeping-rooms en suite with bath and shower. Kitchen, electric, Dutch doors. Electric hot-water heater, electric lights, wonderful water supply. Wood, ice, canoe furnished. Excellent fishing, hunting, boating, bathing, golf near by. RENT for season \$500. Address for further particulars E. C. OLNEY, 812 Ostrom Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.

Rainbow Lake, Adirondack Mts. Furnished housekeeping camps FOR RENT. Folder. Address Chas. A. Wardner, 713 4th St., Jackson, Mich. Mention Outlook.

Furnished Housekeeping Camps for Rent at Elizabethtown, N. Y. In the Adirondacks, 4 camps, with bath-rooms and electric lights. 1/2 mile from post office. Attractive building sites for Sale. Walter D. MacDougal, Elizabethtown, N. Y.

WESTMINSTER PARK Alexandria Bay, N. Y.

"The Heart of the Thousand Islands"

Country Club Hotel Yacht Club Polo Riding 18-Hole Golf Tennis Motoring \$15,000 buys exceptional summer lodge, including furnishings, servant's cottage, bathhouse with living quarters, extensive grounds, vegetable garden, electricity and water supply.

\$5,000 buys another less pretentious. Principals only apply for full particulars Owner, 355 N. Fulton Ave., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

FOR SALE Modern all-year village home, 12 rooms; stable (or garage), 2 acres, high elevation, garden, fruit, hot and cold soft water, natural gas for cooking, lighting and fireplaces; rare school and library advantages. Box 137, Alfred, N. Y.

AMAGANSETT, N. Y.

Furnished and unfurnished cottages for rent and sale. Ocean front building sites, woodland, farms, and acreage for sale. WM. M. TERRY, Phone 20.

FOR RENT, in the heart of the Catskill Mts., a seven-room cottage with bath, open fireplace, outdoor sleeping-porch, garage, tennis court. Restricted community. W. H. Wakeham, Amityville, N. Y.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE

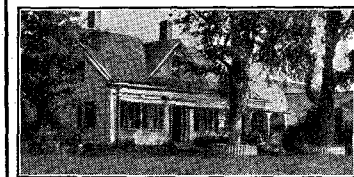
BALLSTON SPA (seven miles south SARATOGA), N. Y.

On D. & H. R. R. and State road to ALBANY 3-story frame house, large grounds, and a garage. Thomas Kerley, Ballston Spa, N. Y.

FOR SALE: Farm of 250 acres

located in Central Chautauqua Co. Adjacent to State highway, but on private road. Fine views. Large old trees, sugar bush, also woodland. 2 houses, 2 large barns, all buildings new and in first-class condition; electricity, running water, modern plumbing, furnace. For views and other information address 8,563, Outlook.

TO RENT for Summer Season, furnished old-fashioned house; attractive situation on high ground overlooking valley; 6 bedrooms and bath; fireplaces in parlor and dining-room; piazza, ample lawn and shade, spring water in kitchen; ice, garden, garage. For photographs and particulars address Miss E. B. Phelon, Willow Hill, Cherry Valley, N. Y.



Bordering Crystal Lake

Big Farm—Full Equipment

Attractive 15-room house and bath on beautiful lawn in harmonious setting, friendly elms and well-kept shrubbery; good roads and markets; broad machine-worked fields, wood and timber to pay for all; 300 bbl. apple orchard; delightful lake view; 45 ft. basement barn, garage, poultry house. To settle affairs only \$4,500, horses, cows, equipment included. Part cash. Details page 127 Catalog Bargains many States. Copy free.

STROUT FARM AGENCY
150 BM Nassau St., New York City

For Sale Property situated at

CORNWALL, N. Y. Suitable for gentleman's residence or private school; 14 rooms, all improvements, parquet floors; many fine shade trees; large porch, 5 minutes' walk to post office, schools, churches. Transportation of the best. Photo on application. Inquire of W. H. SROX, Cornwall, N. Y.

NEW YORK

For Sale at CORNWALL, N. Y. New cottage, all improvements; located 1 block from business street; 6 rooms, bath, and sleeping porch; also large veranda; hot-water heat, electricity. Price \$6,800. Phone 201-J-3 Cornwall, N. Y. Mrs. J. B. FARWELL.

For sale, in Del. Co., N. Y., 10-room house, running water, full modern plumbing; large corner lot on improved highway, shade and fruit trees, chicken house. R.R. convenient. Comfortable summer home. Modest price. Mrs. Ferguson, 211 Orchard St., Franklin, Pa.

Garden spot, two acres; large house, out- buildings; lawn, fruit, vegetable garden; Albany Post Road, Hyde Park on Hudson. Geo. Schweppenhauser, 2417 Jerome Ave., N. Y.

Keene Valley Essex Co., "La Maisonnette" N. Y. Ideal summer mountain home, very tastefully and comfortably furnished, 5 minutes' walk from country club. Plot 150 x 500 ft. 4 master bedrooms, 6 beds, 2 master bathrooms, 1 large screened sleeping porch 10 x 35 ft.; 3 downstairs porches, one screened, 45 x 10 ft.; large dining-room, sitting-room, den, study, maid's room and bath, kitchen with extra combination stove, pantry, 6 large closets, open fireplace, garage, ice, wood and blankets included in rent. From June 1 to Oct. 1. Special arrangements made for linen and vegetable garden. References required. Write to R. FERGUSON, 158 West 15th St., New York City.

Westport-on-Lake Champlain. To rent, furnished, cottage, 7 rooms and bath, electric lights, pure spring water, garage. Overlooking Lake and Green Mountains. Address R. H. STEWART, 22 Beacon St., Boston, Mass.

Lake Champlain. For sale, camp exceptionally well arranged and equipped. 195 feet frontage, beautiful pine grove, combination boathouse-garage, filled icehouse. W. B. SPRAGUE, Cutler Bldg., Rochester, N. Y.

Highest residential portion of LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Beautiful views of Adirondacks and Green Mountains. 20 rooms and 2 baths, extra toilet and lavatories, 100 ft. porch, fireplace, maple shade, large stable. \$300 per month. 7 room and bath stone cottage in the pines. \$150 per month. Mrs. S. P. SMITH, Fort Henry, N. Y.

Buy This Fine Suburban Home At Essex-on-Lake Champlain

"Where Life is Worth Living" Large residence with 12 bright, airy rooms, conveniently arranged; all improvements, electricity. Broad piazzas offering lake and mountain views of unsurpassed beauty. Ample grounds with shade. Good outbuildings. Near improved State road Albany to Plattsburg and Montreal. Excellent fishing, bathing, and boating. Price \$15,000, easy terms. **Might Rent.** Views and full information upon request. W. H. Stower, 123 Chestnut St., Rochester, N. Y.

LAKE CHAMPLAIN COUNTRY ESTATE FOR SALE 3 miles from Willboro, Essex Co., N. Y. 6 acres on lake shore. Wooded. House with 9 rooms, plumbing and bath. Cabins, boat-house, ice-house. Near golf course and State road. Apply to Prof. R. B. PERRY, Emerson Hall, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.

For Lodi, Seneca Co., N. Y. 206 acre farm and grain farm on Lake Seneca. L. V. R. R. farm siding. State road. 45 minutes from Ithaca or Geneva. Address owner for particulars, J. K. Foulke Browne, West Chester, Pa.

Long Island Attractive house to rent for summer months, eight rooms, two baths, inland, twenty-five miles from New York. Moderate rental. 8,929, Outlook.

For Rent, furnished house, in Flushing. Twelve rooms, four baths, hardwood floors, gas and electricity, garden, heated three-car garage. Adjoining Old Country Club. Telephone to Flushing 2246, or write Mitchell, 207 Whitestone Ave., Flushing, L. I.

FOR SALE Forest Hill Gardens, L. I. Lots 16, 17, Cranford St. Centrally located. Write J. E. McAfee, 626 Chautauqua St., Norman, Okla., or phone 6310-R Hollis, for information.

FOR RENT FURNISHED. July and August. 6-room home, delightfully located. Screened porch; garage. Ethelwyn D. Rotaling, Hollis, L. I.

FOR SALE, Jamaica, L. I. House, 2 baths, large reception hall, fine cellar, gas, electricity, screened porch. 2 blocks north Hillside Ave. Box 401, Cornwall, N. Y.

Sag Harbor, L. I. For Sale, year-round residence. 10 rooms, 2 baths, 2 open fireplaces, modern plumbing and heating system; about 3½ acres near the water, with shore rights; exceptionally beautiful marine view. Bargain. Price \$8,500. Owner, 8,881, Outlook.

25 Acres Good Farm Land 10 minutes from R. R. station, Sag Harbor, Long Island. Address 346, Maplewood, N. J.

NEW YORK



FOR SALE HUNTINGTON, LONG ISLAND

One hour from New York Excellent Surroundings Colonial type house, white with green trim. 1st floor: large center hall, very large living-room, open fireplace, reception-room, dining-room, pantry and kitchen. 2d floor: five family bedrooms, three baths; three servants' rooms, and bath over kitchen wing. Hot-water heat, electricity. Commands beautiful views over the water and surrounding country. Grounds: 19 acres, 600 feet shore front on Huntington Harbor. Lawns, garden, orchard, fruit of all varieties; fine old shade trees surrounding house. Large stables, garage, gardener's five-room cottage. Artesian well pumped by electric motor. For further particulars apply to ALBERT M. WOODRUFF Long Island Real Estate Huntington, N. Y. Tel. 29

Southold, Long Island FOR SALE OR RENT

Rent. Country estate. House, 13 rooms: 3 baths, 5 master bedrooms. Italian villa style. Barn and outbuildings; garage 3 cars room and bath. Long Island Sound, bluff, 4 acres. Owner will care for grounds. Electric light, steam heat. **Sale of above, including these lots.** Farm 18 acres with buildings, gardener's cottage, 6 rooms and bath, adjoining. CLEMENT W. BOOTH.

For sale, Wainscott, L. I., restricted community, 5 miles from East Hampton, frontage on ocean and Lake George, comfortable house, wide porches, 6 master's, 3 maids' bedrooms, 2 baths and lavatory, garage. Boating, bathing, golf, tennis. Ideal for children. Owner, Mrs. S. BOYD DARLING, Pleasantville, N. Y.

Westhampton. Attractive stucco house, 10 rooms, 3 baths, furnace, electricity; 2 acres; ideal place for children. Price moderate. Shank, 153 Remsen St., Brooklyn, Main 5594.

COUNTRY HOME

28 acres. Fine outlook. New seven-room house with bath, running water, hot-water heat, electric lights, all modern conveniences, garage, poultry house 50x18, apiary, 600 apple trees, woodlot and 8,000 young spruce trees. Located one mile from Marcellus, ten miles from Syracuse, on new macadam road and Auburn & Syracuse Electric R.R., with trolley stop at farm. E. J. KUHN, Marcellus, N. Y.

FOR "EDEN CREST" SALE A desirable permanent home, within the metropolitan district. Park-like surroundings. Extended river and mountain views. Just the place to forget your worries. Easy access. Has large stairway hall, modern library, drawing-room, living-room and dining-room; 6 master's and 2 servants' chambers; 6 baths. Large garage. Must be seen to be appreciated; if seen by you, it will be a case of "love at first sight." Full particulars with photographs on application. D. W. Wilbur, Foughkeepsie, N. Y.

To Rent at Richfield Springs, N. Y. Large comfortable furnished house, 20 rooms, wide verandas; 8 acres; orchard, garden planted, large covered veranda off second floor; all modern conveniences; complete carriage house; gardener's cottage; icehouse filled with ice; residence adjoins golf links and commands beautiful view; fine drives in surrounding country about a mile from lake. Apply to Judson F. Stone, Agt., 30 N. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

Shelter Island, N. Y. East end of Long Island. Spend the summer at Shelter Island—the prettiest island surrounded by water. Furnished cottages for rent, building sites and country homes for sale. RALPH G. DUVALL, Real Estate, Shelter Island Heights, N. Y.

For Sale at 1,000 Islands! Beautiful estate, mile water-front. Finest cottage 1,000 Island Park. Summer homes, summer hotels, Canadian islands, and business opportunities. John O'Leary, Clayton, N. Y.

For Sale Desirable furnished building in beautiful summer resort village on water near 1,000 Islands. 12 attractive rooms, bath, electricity, fireplace, large lawn, trees, shrubs, barns, garden, poultry. Suitable for hotel or residence. Address 8,553, Outlook.

NEW YORK CITY

For Sale Beautiful home, high ground overlooking Palisades, Harlem River and Canal. Near two subways. 30 minutes from 42d Street. 12 rooms, baths, fireplaces, all improvements. Large, dry cellar, attic, spacious lawn. Price \$27,000. McAndrews, 2758 Kingsbridge Terrace, N. Y. C.

New York City and Suburban property of every description. Tell me what you want and I will find it for you. Mrs. G. H. BRITTON, Realtor, 489 5th Ave., N. Y. City, Room 606, at 42d St.

OHIO

267 acres Ohio River bottom farm On paved Pacific Highway and steam railway and electric interurban railway, between Ironton, O., and Portsmouth, O. 10-room residence, 80-ft. barn, tenant house, and outbuildings. \$125 per acre. Terms. O. E. IKISH, Ironton, O.

OREGON

Ashland, Oregon 57-acre fruit ranch, flowing modern house with bath, barns, etc. Ideal gentleman's place. Cost \$15,000. Price \$7,500. CHARLES E. CHIPLEY, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

PENNSYLVANIA

FOR RENT HOME CANNING KITCHEN Fresh fruit and vegetables from the place at wholesale rates. Write for particulars. School of Horticulture for Women, Ambler, Pa.

For Sale—Summer Home ON LAKE ERIE. 8 acres land, 7-room cottage, bath. Garage, 2 sleeping-rooms—2 machines. Power house, pump and motors. Electric lights. Pond for ice and fish, icehouse filled, bath and boat house, private beach, tennis court, 2 water systems, sunken garden, fountain bird bath. For further details write to B. D. SCHLOSSER, ERIE, PA.

Mt. Pocono, Pa. For rent or sale, attractive furnished cottages and improvements. Also farms and hotels. E. E. MERWIN, Mt. Pocono, Pa.

For Rent, Pocono Manor, Pa. Large furnished cottage; 10 rooms, 3 baths, butler's pantry, fine kitchen, laundry; windows and doors copper screened. Very near hotel. Golf course, tennis courts. Write 8,867, Outlook.

FOR SALE Farm of 200 acres in Bradford Co., near Penn. R. R., 21 miles from Elmira, N. Y. Land slightly rolling, all easily worked with tractor. Black muck cleared swamp. Water, wood lots. Exceptional buildings. Handsome, very well built 14-room house. Octagon barn, 3 stories, 80 ft. across. Tenant house, small barn. Address Mrs. W. B. LAYTON, 1393 Oram St., Scranton, Pa.

Towanda, Pa. Woodleigh. Luxurious country home—beautiful estate; accessible L. V. R. R.; owner trained nurse. Fine air, good food, steam heat, open wood fires, electricity. Rooms en suite with private baths; sun parlors, automobiles, horses; simple life. For booklet address Miss ELIZABETH LAMB.

RHODE ISLAND

FOR RENT AT JAMESTOWN, R. I. Cottage directly on water front, large enclosed piazza, living-room with stone fireplace, dining-room, pantry, kitchen, laundry, back porch and toilet, 1 single and 1 double servant's room. 3 bedrooms containing twin beds, enclosed sleeping-porch, 2 bathrooms. Garage for 2 cars, with man's quarters and workshop. Fully furnished with exception of linen and silver. Swimming, boating, golf and tennis. For full particulars address Mrs. Conant Taylor, Newport, R. I.

For Rent Six bungalows for Prudence Island, on Narragansett Bay. Apply J. D. Sawyer, 16 Warren Ave., Pawtucket, R. I.

Southern Rhode Island

Near the sea, a quaint rambling farmhouse with open fireplaces and porches. A delightful summer home for \$8,000. 8,647, Outlook.

VERMONT

For Sale, fine stone Bungalow, near Brattleboro, Vt. Attractive, well located. Bargain. Write for particulars. J. L. Jacobs, 480 Lexington Ave., New York.

DORSET, VT. For sale or rent, furnished bungalows, each for family of three; screened porch, village water, electricity. Golf club near. Address E. M. CARHART, Rosslyn, Va.

Lake Dunmore, Salisbury, Vt. To let, 8-room bungalow and 5-room cottage, fully furnished; sleeping porches, open fire, garage; lake view; bathrooms. Very desirable. 8,885, Outlook.

VERMONT

FOR SALE On LAKE CHAMPLAIN

Vermont side, about 100 miles from Albany, N. Y. and below Ticonderoga, N. Y. Furnished camps. Log cabin and 1 acre ground, 25 ft. from lake; cedar trees, go spring, icehouse, woodhouse, servants' cabin no mosquitoes; extra land can be purchased. Cabin 45 ft. x 65 ft., finished with cedar or birch bark, slate roof; living-room 20 ft. w. stone fireplace, 4 bedrooms and kitchen downstairs, room for 6 beds upstairs; well finished; boat included. Price \$4,000. Log cabin and 1 acre of ground; living-room kitchen, and 2 bedrooms; same surroundings; furniture and boat included. \$3,000. COLSON, CAMERON & THACHER, Inc. 93 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Lake Champlain

Beautiful "Birch Island" Situated about midway between Thompson's Point and Cedar Beach, near Shelburne, Vermont

A veritable "Robinson Crusoe" island. Forty acres in extent, well wooded. Two fine cottages, a sleeping barracks, dock, boathouse, power plant for lighting the island by electricity, outlook tower commanding a wide and beautiful view of lake and mountains, etc. The most desirable and attractive island on this beautiful lake. For price and full particulars address

CHARLES N. POWERS Bennington, Vermont

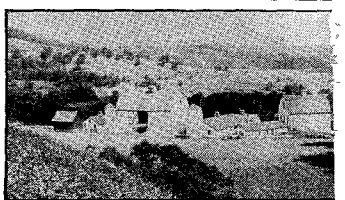
LAKE DUNMORE, VT. Furnished cottage, with garage, to rent for the season. Write Mrs. Winnie J. Fletcher, Box 104, Brandon, Vt.

MANCHESTER, VT. Furnished rooms, 2 baths, all improvements; garage 1 acre. Price \$13,500. Rent \$250 per month. R. Y. MAKIN, 204 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, N. Y.

FOR SALE, N. Dorset, Vt., slate roof 9-room house, on State highway and Rutland R.R. Beautiful scenery, lake, electricity and water available. Ideal summer home, cheap, \$1,500. C. P. KIRBY, Elkhart, Ind.

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WANTED—Educated young woman with executive, organizing, and social ability who is willing to work and help build up a clientele. Not necessarily college graduate. Must use typewriter. Salary commensurate with ability. 3,402, Outlook.

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WANTED—Mother's helper. Children aged nine, five, two. Mrs. Lester Collins, Moorestown, N. J.

HELP WANTED

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WANTED—Experienced mother's helper capable taking entire charge two children ages 2½ and 1. Good reference. State wages. Mrs. John Hogan, 117 Llanfair Road, Ardmore, Pa.

WANTED—Mother's helper and general houseworker. Three in family. References required. Salary \$8 week. Mrs. Snyder, 112 Pavilion Ave., Long Branch, N. J.

WANTED—An experienced woman to take charge of dining room and do catering for a woman's club. Address Superintendent, 317 West 45th St., New York City.

WANTED—Competent general houseworker who is a good cook for small family in Hartsdale. Comfortable home and good wages for capable person. Box 106, Hartsdale, N. Y.

WANTED—Refined woman to assist with housework and one who can converse in French with son and daughter. Box 68, Gouverneur, N. Y.

WANTED—Matron for Y. W. C. A. residence accommodating twenty-five girls. Requirements: Protestant church membership, experience with young women, knowledge domestic management, marketing, keeping accounts. Address 35 Church St., Paterson, N. J.

WANTED—Competent woman or mother and daughter; general housework; two babies. Mrs. Francis G. Smiley, Mohawk Lake, Ulster Co., N. Y.

MARRIED couple (white), no children, to move to Detroit, Mich., for domestic work on country estate. Woman must be excellent cook and do some bedroom work. Man as butler and some outside work. Permanent job for the right people. French couple, middle-age, preferred, but other nationality will do. Will pay liberal wages. Apply by letter to Thorndike Deland, Retail Research Association, Room 809, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

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TEACHERS may easily increase their income by representing well known **SUMMER SCHOOL AND CAMP** for boys. For information address 3,400, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Professional Situations

NURSE will accompany invalid or family to Europe for expenses. English, German, some Spanish. 3,430, Outlook.

Business Situations

SECRETARY, trained, with highest recommendations. 3,371, Outlook.

COLLEGE student desires position in boys' camp. 3,418, Outlook.

UNENCUMBERED man, willing to travel on Pacific coast; home Los Angeles. Auditing, advertising, or investigating work preferred. 3,366, Outlook.

POSITION as financial secretary or institutional manager club or college wanted by June 1 by experienced woman. 3,441, Outlook.

Companions and Domestic Helpers

COLLEGE student offers herself as traveling companion, summer months, to West Indies, or as tutoring companion within the States. Marguerite Smith, Box 115, Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.

TRAVELING companion. Teacher, experienced woman, desires position for summer as traveling companion. References. 3,368, Outlook.

REFINED, educated woman will travel as companion. Enjoys reading aloud, writing, and sewing. 3,351, Outlook.

PRINCETON senior wishes to travel abroad during summer as companion in return for expenses. Best references. 3,332, Outlook.

FRENCH teacher, young lady, as companion to family going abroad. Highest references. 3,345, Outlook.

POSITION as matron in a school or institution. 3,411, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Companions and Domestic Helpers

AS companion, chaperon, or secretary, woman of refinement, experienced traveler, fluent French, musical, domesticated, used to nursing. At liberty April 1. 3,403, Outlook.

GENTLEWOMAN, tactful, comprehensive, capable, experienced, would **MANAGE MOTHERLESS HOME** or **CHAPERON** one or more young ladies wishing to travel. Highest references. 3,407, Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER companion—Woman of experience, adaptability, amiability, industry. Thorough housekeeper, sympathetic with children and elderly people. Unencumbered. Free April 15. Any locality. 3,415, Outlook.

WANTED—Position as hostess or companion by cultured middle-aged widow. Will travel. Best of references. 3,355, Outlook.

STUDENT-CHAUFFEUR—College student desires situation as summertime chauffeur; touring or local. Best of references. 3,412, Outlook.

CULTURED young college woman, companion, tutor, chaperon, for summer. Teaching experience. Will consider permanent position. References. 3,406, Outlook.

STUDENT (female) will serve in any capacity in return for passage to England. Ready at any time. 3,417, Outlook.

PRACTICAL nurse, Scotch, wishes position as ladies' traveling companion to California. Miss Wilson, 1511 St. Clair Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED—Position with adult Protestant family as confidential household assistant by an experienced, cultivated, healthy, cheerful, capable American woman. References. 3,420, Outlook.

REFINED woman, certificated teacher of modern languages acquired in Europe, wishes position as companion, chaperon, or tutor. Experienced traveler. First-class references. Available May, June. Address 3,423 Outlook.

HOUSEKEEPER or tea-room manager. Refined American woman. Take full charge marketing, mending. References. 3,425, Outlook.

DIETITIAN with eight years' institutional experiences desires position in cafeteria, tea room, club, hotel. 3,425, Outlook.

YOUNG Englishwoman, returning home, would take charge of invalid or child in exchange for passage. Experienced traveler, good sailor. 3,424, Outlook.

RETIRED teacher as companion, chaperon, doctor's receptionist. French, German. References. 3,429, Outlook.

HOUSEMOTHER or directing housekeeper in a girls' boarding school. Excellent references. 3,431, Outlook.

CAPABLE, refined, cultured woman of pleasing disposition seeks entire management of gentleman's estate, country school, or camp. Expert knowledge as hostess, housekeeper, buyer, planning of meals, also flower culture, gardening, and poultry raising. Highest references. 3,435, Outlook.

Teachers and Governesses

PRESIDENT of graduating class of well-known college desires to travel as tutor or manager with family touring Europe this summer. Athlete and scholar. Good references. 3,374, Outlook.

UNIVERSITY English teacher, male, 33, now on leave in Colorado, would consider tutoring and living in private home. Exceptional opportunity to secure conscientious service of highest quality. Reasonable terms. Willing to travel. 3,375, Outlook.

MOTHER and teacher desires summer work camp, home, or hotel. 3,384, Outlook.

YOUNG college professor and wife will travel in summer, preferably abroad, as tutor and governess, chaperones, companions, in executive positions. 3,408, Outlook.

COLLEGE student desires position as tutor for college entrance during summer. Best references. 3,404, Outlook.

ENGLISH teacher, 27, experienced, desires position. Governess or companion to younger children. Summer months. Best references. 3,419, Outlook.

SITUATIONS WANTED

Teachers and Governesses

SWARTHMORE junior desires summer position starting June 2. Tutor, chauffeur, counselor. 3,414, Outlook.

TUTOR-COMPANION—College student solicits position tutoring, secondary school work. Summer. Best references. 3,4 Outlook.

FRENCH lady (24) wishes position for summer school or tutor. Reference: Frie School, Baltimore, Md. 3,427, Outlook.

TEACHER of young children with successful experience in well known schools desirous of occupation between June and November. Familiar with European travel. 3,428, Outlook.

PHYSICAL director, wife registered nurse, desires camp position this summer. 3,4 Outlook.

SEPTEMBER. Englishwoman desires position as tutor to girls seven to fourteen. English, French, music. Resident or non-resident. 3,439, Outlook.

CHILDREN'S DRESSES

MADE to order. Children's gingham bloomer dresses. Box 42, Ridgefield, Conn.

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PURE Vt. maple sugar \$2.50 10-lb. p. Syrup, \$2.25 per gallon. 2-oz. cakes, 50 c. per lb. F. O. B., E. M. Ide, East Calais, Vt.

THE Barclay Egg Farm, Bedford, Pa., offers to families guaranteed fresh laid eggs, run from their own hens, for 60 cents per doz postpaid.

STATIONERY

UNUSUALLY desirable stationery for a type of correspondence. 200 sheets h. grade note paper and 100 envelopes printed with your name and address postpaid \$1. Samples on request. You can buy cheap stationery, but do you want to? Lewis, Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

MISCELLANEOUS

TO young women desiring training in care of obstetrical patients a very thorough nurses' aid course of six months is offered at the Lying-In Hospital, 307 Second Ave., N. York. Monthly allowance and full maintenance is furnished. For further information address Directress of Nurses.

BOYS wanted. 500 boys wanted to sell Outlook each week. No investment necessary. Write for selling plan, Carrier Department. The Outlook Company, 381 Fourth Ave., New York City.

MISS Guthman, New York shopper, shop for you, services free. No sample. References. 309 West 99th St.

WILL receive one or two backward child for very special care in my home on farm South Jersey. Eight years' experience. 3, Outlook.

HOME school for a few talented child, summer months. Berkshire foothills. 3, Outlook.

WANTED—Defective people to be addressed W., Pawling, N. Y.

SPLENDID opportunity to conduct a h. class tea house, wonderfully located in Connecticut town, on Ideal Tour, by the purchase of an old homestead particularly fit for it, with all modern improvements, fireplaces. Attractive grounds. A. M. Mo. Newtown, Conn.

FOR sale, FINE INDIA SHAWL. Add. Harriet E. Taylor, 919 Myrtle Ave., Alhambra, N. Y.

WANTED, to care for, at seashore for summer, two normal children between ages three and five, preferably boys. Ideal location. Mother's care. Protestant. 3, Outlook.

WANTED—Young women by State accredited nurses' training schools. Free board, room, tuition. Cash allowance paid. Catalogs write FREE BUREAU OF A SCHOOLS, 1,101 Times Building, New York

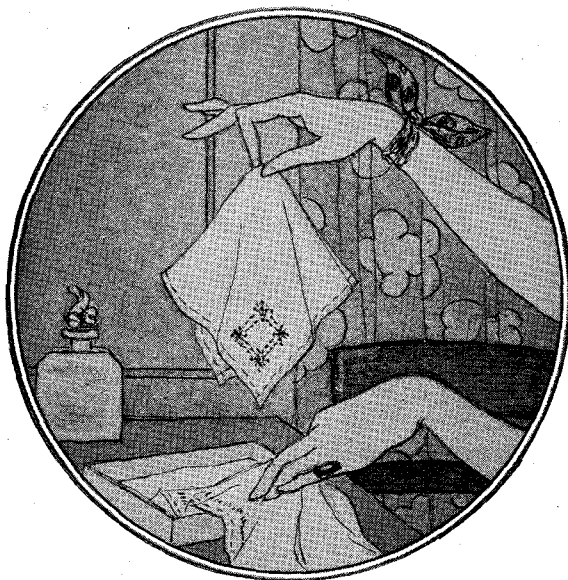
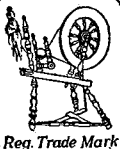
To Real Estate Owners and Dealers

All indications point to an active and profitable spring market for real estate. You are interested in reaching possible buyers.

The next special Real Estate Number will be dated April 18. A small advertisement in this special issue will enable you to reach thousands of prospective buyers and renters.

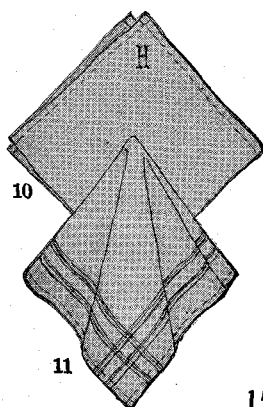
The rate for real estate advertising is only 60 cents a line. We will be glad to aid you in the preparation of copy. Write us promptly, sending full information regarding your property.

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McCutcheon's Linen Handkerchiefs for The Easter Season

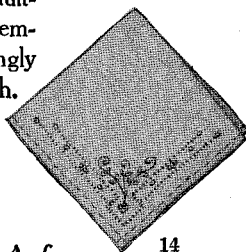
SUCH a pleasant custom—to make little friendly gifts at Eastertime! Something not too elaborate—rather a simple remembrance in exquisite good taste—Pure Linen McCutcheon Handkerchiefs.



10. Man's Handkerchief of pure Irish Linen neatly hemstitched and initialed. 50c each.

11. Man's very fine Linen Handkerchief with attractive cord and tape border. 75c each.

14. A pure Linen Handkerchief of Spanish handwork, faultlessly hemstitched and embroidered in an exceedingly pretty design. 50c each.



15. (Illustrated at top). Hand-made Handkerchief with exquisite corner motif of Venetian drawn work. As fine as delicate hand-made lace. \$1.25 each.

James McCutcheon & Co.

Department No. 35

Fifth Avenue, 34th and 33d Streets, New York

BY THE WAY—(Continued)

the purpose of identification, to use a green automobile."

From the Hackensack "Record:"

"Still, if we should lock up all our feeble-minded, who would write our song hits?"

The latest catalogue of a London dealer in old books lists some interesting items that are "on sale at the moderate prices affixed." Among them are a manuscript volume containing copies of letters sent by Lord Bacon to his contemporaries, price £400 (\$2,000); a Bible of 1485, with 105 woodcuts said to have been used by Hans Holbein as the groundwork of his own designs for a later Old Testament, price \$375; Ireland's "Life of Napoleon" with Cruikshank's colored plates, \$750; Vize-telly's "True Story of the Chevalier d'Eon," extra illustrated, in seven volumes, \$1,250; a small octavo Grolier, "a genuine example of Grolier's famous library, with his autograph," \$300; James I's "Poetical Exercises at Vacant Houres," \$525; Linschoten's "Discours of Voyages into Ye Easte & West Indies," \$2,000; the Cromer Prayer Book, illuminated on vellum, "the handiwork of one of the most notable medical men of his time," \$2,000; Plutarch's "Lives," 1470, "a few tiny worm-holes at beginning and end of Vol. 1 and end of Vol. 2," \$700; Shelley's set of Plutarch, 3 vols. (one volume missing), \$450; a many others. The figures quoted indicate the interest and value of these fine books to collectors.

From the London "Daily Express:"
Scene: A hotel in Buenos Aires.

Hotel Clerk (registering new guest)
"Foreigner, sir?"

New Arrival (testily)—"Certain! not. English."

From the New York "Evening Post"

A bootblack in City Hall Park is sociable chap and conversation is evitable. "You are a foreigner?" he was asked.

"Not a foreigner," he answered
"American from de other side."

A subscriber who wanted to buy copy of the Book of Common Prayer a large town writes that she could not find one in the largest bookstore in the place. She applied at a University bookstore near by and found that it to was "out" of the devotional work. She ordered a copy and called several times to get it. "The delay in securing it resulted in a conference of the store clerks, and one of them, on being told the book's name, said, in a settling sort of way, 'Well, who wrote the book, anyway?'"

A young woman of heroic build, according to the "Argonaut," met a man who had known her father and mother. As he gazed at this plump Juno the light of memory came into his eyes. "Let me see," he mused, "which side of the house do you resemble most?" "Sir," she cried in accents far from mild, "I don't resemble the side of any house."